The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVI. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1843. No. 2021.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LARKIN SMITH, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, *for the District of Yass;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Musclebrook and Merton;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January* 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without half-a-year being paid in advance, for which ten per cent, will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FOR LAUNCESTON AND PORT PHILLIP,
IF ENCOURAGEMENT OFFERS WILL CALL AT
TWOFOLD BAY.



THE *CORSAIR* steamer, John Taggart, master, will start from the Gas Company's Wharf, for the above ports, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at noon, at reduced fares. This vessel has very superior accommodations for passengers; she will also carry cattle on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, or to Mr. Bennett, on the wharf.
Gas Company's Wharf, Nov. 3. 6171

FOR LAUNCESTON.



THE fast-sailing packet brig *DAWSON*, Captain Carder, (a regular trader), will sail on Wednesday, 8th proximo, weather permitting.
The *HERREFORD*, Captain Raeburn, 15th proximo. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or, to
GEORGE SMALL,
George-street.
October 28. 5958

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.



THE well-known fast-sailing barque *ISABELLA ANNE*, Captain Beard, will positively sail for the above place on Thursday next. For freight or passage, apply to the commander, on board, or to
G. THORNTON,
Custom House.
6173 CABIN PASSAGE, FIVE GUINEAS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.
To sail on the 9th instant.



THE PACKET - BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY*, A1, 106 tons, Captain D. G. Munro. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master, on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to
J. B. METCALFE.
November 6. 6224

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS, AUCKLAND, TAHITI, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.



THE *LADY OF ST. KILDA.* A1, burthen 140 tons, G. W. Jackson, master. For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to GADSDEN AND SUWERKROP,
5139 Agents, George-street.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT,
TO SAIL IN THREE WEEKS FROM THE PRESENT DATE.

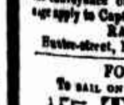


THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque *ASIATIC*, 463 tons per register, G. Barlow, Commander. This vessel will be found a very eligible opportunity for the conveyance of horses, cattle or sheep, to the above settlement. Her accommodation for passengers are superior.

Terms—Steerage passage £10 10s. Horses, £5 for provender and fittings, payable in Sydney, for each horse shipped; or the shipper to have the option of providing the same at his own cost, and £15 payable at Hongkong on such number as are safely delivered over the ship's side.

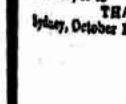
Application for freight or passage to be made to the Captain, on board; or to
THACKER, MASON AND CO.
Fort-street, October 24. 5741

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.
If sufficient inducement offers.



THE fine A1 Bristol-built ship *GONDOLIER*, 437 tons register, Hamilton Oliver, commander. This vessel has great height between decks, and is well adapted for the conveyance of horses. For freight or passage apply to Captain Oliver, on board, or to
RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street, November 2. 6122

FOR LONDON,
TO SAIL ON THE 10TH DECEMBER.



THE new British-built Barque *CONSTANT*, 535 tons, John Hemery, Commander, has good accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or to
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.
Sydney, October 17, 1843. 4245

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
TO SAIL ON THE 23RD DECEMBER.



THE fine fast-sailing Ship *WILSONS*, Burthen 565 tons, P. Houston, commander, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will sail on the 23rd December. For freight or passage, both for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
5203 King-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.



THE FINE BARQUE *FANNY*, A 1, 300 tons, M. Andrew, Commander. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; to A. Gore; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
October 26. 5779

FOR LONDON.
TO SHIPPERS AT NEWCASTLE AND PORT STEPHENS.



THE fine fast-sailing RIVER-BUILT BARQUE *CUBA*, 273 tons per register, J. G Jeyes, commander. This vessel being chartered by the Australian Agricultural Company for conveyance of their wool clip of the coming season, will commence loading at Newcastle in the early part of December. She has room for a limited quantity of wool and dead weight and her accommodations for cabin passengers are superior.

To secure freight early application to be made to the Captain, on board, to F. Ebsworth, Esq., Bligh-street, or to
5207 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
THE FIRST WOOL SHIP.



THE new, first-class, fast-sailing ship *PERSIAN*, 600 tons, C. F. Oppenheim, commander, is now taking her dead weight on board, and will have the earliest despatch as the Wool Season progresses. She has just discharged her London cargo in the *primest* order, and is a most desirable opportunity for the *dry* conveyance of Wools. For passengers, either cabin, intermediate, or steerage, her accommodations are of the most superior description: she has full poop, and will carry an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, to Campbell and Co., at the Wharf, or to
COOPER AND HOLT,
1014 Waterloo Warehouse.

FOR
SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER,



THE fine fast-sailing barque *STRATHISLA*, 387 tons register. This vessel is well adapted for any trade, her height between decks being six feet, her cabin accommodations first rate, and can be ready for sea at a very short notice. Apply to V. and R. Solomon, South Australian Packet Office, Liverpool Wharf.
Nov. 4. 6183

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,
THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London, at two per cent.
J. P. ROBINSON,
Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

SYDNEY FERRY COMPANY.
THE Directors of this Company hereby call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors, to be held at the Office of the Gas Company, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Thursday, the 9th November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes: viz.,
1. To elect two Directors, in the stead of William Miller and Archibald Mossman, Esqrs., disqualified.
2. To elect two Trustees, in the stead of James Barker and William Miller, Esqrs., disqualified.
3. To resume, from the Special General Meeting of 31st August last, the consideration of the expediency of dissolving the Company.
By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
October 27. 5861

ALBION BREWERY.
THE Undersigned has to inform the public that they can be supplied with beer as heretofore.
R. THOMSON,
Elizabeth-street South.
October 31. 6037

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
TEETH.
MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, begs to inform his Patients and the Public in general that having received a large supply of Mineral and Natural Teeth from Paris, he is enabled to reduce his charge of supplying Artificial Teeth from £2 2s. to £1 10s. each Tooth; he trusts that this low scale of charge will suit the depression of the times. Also, the charge of Drawing Teeth (the usual charge being 5s.) to 2s. 6d.; the Dentist being preferred to the Chemist.

Artificial Teeth, guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation and mastication, fixed without extracting stumps; also, sets of Teeth by self adhesion without springs or clasps.

Every operation incidental to Dental Surgery.

Loose Teeth fastened, arising from neglect or the frequent use of calomel. Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping Decayed Teeth, however tender, without the slightest pain; the tooth warranted to keep the same colour. Those persons who have had their teeth stopped with any but the Cement of Mr. Emanuel will find not alone that the tooth is black, but the adjacent ones also. Mr. E.'s specimens having been much admired by several gentlemen of the faculty, he will be most happy to show any lady or gentleman his plan, without any fee for consultation. Mr. Emanuel's diploma, which he received from the Medical Board of Holland in the year 1836, to practise as Surgeon Dentist, can be seen daily.

LIST OF CHARGES.

	£	s.	d.
A single Artificial Tooth........	1	10	0
Stopping, Cement, and Gold Leaf	0	10	0
Cleansing Teeth	0	10	0
Drawing Teeth	0	2	6

At home from nine a. m. till six p. m. Teeth extracted Sunday mornings from nine till twelve. George-street North, opposite Bridge-street.
5983

REAL BARGAINS.
PREVIOUS to great alterations that the undersigned are about making in their Establishment they have re-marked the whole of their Stock of Drapery and Silk Goods, which will be ready for inspection this day.
JONATHAN THORP AND CO
N. B.—The Terms are Cash only, and no abatement. 6260

TO TRAVELLERS AND COUNTRY SETTLERS.
JAMES STEWART, of the Woolpack Inn, Brickfield-hill, near the Hay Market, Sydney, begs leave to return thanks for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and takes this opportunity of informing his friends, that the report so industriously circulated in many parts of the country of his having relinquished business is without the slightest foundation.

Bullocks supplied with good feed in secure paddocks, with plenty of water, at the rate of three pence per head per night.

Woolpack Inn, Brickfield-hill, near the Hay Market, Sydney.

N.B.—Every accommodation for settlers as usual, on the most reasonable terms.
October 28. 5871

TO STOREKEEPERS, DRAPERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
R. FAWCETT begs to inform the above that he has always on sale, by private contract or public auction, all descriptions of PLAIN and FANCY SOFT GOODS, at prices to meet the depressed state of the times, which will be sold for cash only on delivery.
George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales Sydney, November 1. 6099

SPLENDID SUMMER WINES.
JUST RECEIVED and on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hock, Sauterne, Moselle, Barsac, Claret, Bucellas, Constantia } in pints and quarts of three and six dozen cases
Sparkling Champagne in one and three dozen cases
Fine Old Port in pints and quarts
Pale, Gold coloured, and Brown Sherry, in ditto ditto
Five cwt. of Bottling Wax of colors.
Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, in one dozen cases
Prime Champagne Devonshire Cyder, in three dozen casks
Lime Juice in hogsheads, of a superior quality for Whalers.
The above Splendid lot of Wines will be sold at LONDON COST PRICES, to close a partnership account.
6043 A & S. LYONS.

BILLIARD TABLE
THE undersigned have ON SALE, at their Stores—
ONE of THURSTON'S superior improved full-sized BILLIARD TABLES
With PETROSIAN STATE BEDS, India rubber cushions, massive turned legs, adjusting screw feet, button ornaments, mouldings, and French polished, with all the fittings in a most complete style.
ALSO,
ONE full-sized ROUND BILLIARD TABLE, by THURSTON
Plain and fancy CUES
BILLIARD and POOL BALLS
BILLIARD and POOL-MARKING BOARDS
BOOKS of the GAME, with many PLATES
Four and five-motion Beer Engines
Eight and ten-cock Spirit Fountains
Pewter Spirit Forces
Pewter Spirit and Beer Measures.
AND
One of Galloway's Patent WOOLPRESSES, on the latest and best construction
Woolbagging, Woolpacks, and Twine
Europe Cordage of sizes
Prime Mess Pork in half and whole barrels, warranted
First quality Cabin Biscuit
Four Spars fit for Masts.
6042 A. & S. LYONS.

A SAVING TO THE PUBLIC.
AT ISAAC SIMMONS'S CITY MART, GEORGE-STREET
THE best Hysonskin Tea, growth of 1843, £4 10s. per chest
Superior Pouchong and Congou kind, in boxes 28 lbs., 21s. each, warranted
Ration Green Tea, 48 lbs. in the box, £1 10s. each, warranted
Best London Loaf Sugar, at 4d. per lb., in any quantity
Siam White Sugar, 2½d. per lb.
Domestic Sugar, 1½d. per lb.
Prime English Pine Apple Cheese, 9d. per lb.
Good Hams, from 4½d. per lb.
Westphalia Hams, 6d. per lb.
Fine York Hams, 8½d. per lb.
Best Patna Rice, 1½d. per lb., by the bag
Best Mustard and Pickles, 10s. per dozen
Sperm Candles, by the box, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Dunbar's Ale and Porter, 10s. per dozen
Manila Cigars, 35s. per 1000
Port and Sherry Wine, 15s. per dozen, warranted
American Negrohead Tobacco, 2s. 9d. per lb.
Best Colonial Tobacco, 1s. 3d. per lb.
OILS AND PAINTS.
Best Black Oil, at 2s. 3d. per gallon
Best London White Lead, at 30s. per cwt.
Paints, of colours, at 30s. per cwt.
With a great variety of other goods equally low.
I. S. recommends the above articles, all of which are of the best description, and will be found much lower in price than at any other house in Sydney. 6141

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
FLOOR CLOTHS, splendid patterns, 4s. per yard
Horse-hair Mattrasses, large size, 40s. each
Very best ditto, ditto, 80s each
Cane seat Chairs, 4s. 6d. each
Toilet Glasses (best plates) from 10s. each.
AT H. JOHNSON'S,
6006 Corner of George and Market streets.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND WHEAT.
FOR SALE, 561 sacks of white Lammas and 90 sacks velvet. The owner of this valuable cargo challenges any party in this colony to produce its equal, it having been grown on one farm, whose spirited proprietor spared no expense in its culture. Application to be made to the owner, Mr. R. A. Howard, or his agent, Mr. Garrick, King-street West, where samples, and all requisite information may be obtained. Samples, for the convenience of parties, at Mr. T. Holmes's, and at the *Herald* Office.
November 6. 6266

ON Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned, the following Teas, imported by them ex
TRINIDAD and *DAWSON*,
Hysonskin and Congou, in chests and half-chests; Pouchong, Pekoe, Hyson, and Gunpowder, in boxes.
Good ration sugar, and bright grocers' sugars of various qualities and importations.
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
5856 Fort-street.

SHOP FRONT.
TO BE SOLD, a bargain, that excellent Shop Front, as it now stands, at Messrs. Jonathan Thorp and Co.'s, No. 17, Pitt-street, with sashes, doors, stall-boards, shutters, and bars, complete. Apply to W. Beaumont, builder, Castlereagh-street, opposite the Seven Stars.
November 3. 6207

TO SHIPPERS OF LIVE STOCK,
THE undersigned has just received from the Hunter River a prime lot of Lucerne Hay, suitable for any description of stock on board ship. The great advantage of Lucerne Hay—that it requires very little water while using, and that it keeps the stock in good condition.

Oaten Hay, Maize, (2s. per bushel in quantities of twenty bushels), Bran, &c.; also, a quantity of inferior hay for litter, to be sold cheap.
HENRY FERRIS,
Commission Agent.
York street. 5956

RICHMOND.
IMPORTANT TO TANNERS, CURRIERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR has the honour to announce that he has received instructions from Mr. George Guest, of Richmond, to dispose of, by private contract, on or before the 10th day of November next, the whole of his Stock-in-Trade, Tanning and Currying apparatus, consisting of
About three hundred sides of Leather of various descriptions, and of the best quality.
Two hundred Sheep Skins, and a number of Calf Skins.

Also, the unexpired Lease of the extensive premises, which has two years to run, and on which the proprietor has expended between four and five hundred pounds.

The above premises are now in full trade in its several branches, and a great number of hands are employed.

Mr. G. S. further begs leave to announce, that if the above property is not disposed of as above specified, the same will be sold by Public Auction, of which due notice will be given in a future advertisement.

The Terms are liberal,—the particulars of which may be ascertained on application to the Auctioneer, at his Mart, George-street, Windsor.

Mr. G. S. cannot permit the present opportunity to escape without impressing upon the minds of intended purchasers, the profits which may be derived from so lucrative a business as the one now offered to their notice; and he is instructed by the proprietor to say, that the only reason of his giving up so profitable a concern, is on account of his intention to proceed to England at an early opportunity.

Mr. George Seymour has the honour also to acquaint the public generally, that he has received instructions from the proprietor to dispose of by private contract, one of the best and handsomest Farms on the River Hawkesbury, containing one hundred acres, more or less; full particulars of which may be obtained on application to him, at his Mart, George-street, Windsor.

All applications (if by letter) to be post paid.
Windsor, October 26. 5851

MARES.
TWENTY very powerful Mares will arrive in the course of the week, at Armstrong's Repository. They are a choice selection from the stud of one of the most sporting men in the colony, who is allowed be one of the best judges of horse flesh.
One day's notice will be given of their sale by auction. 6054

FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
TO BE SOLD, or Let on Lease, with immediate possession, at an exceedingly low rate, an excellent and nearly new four-roomed cottage, with verandah, detached kitchen, store-room, &c., situated in the delightful village of Morpeth, within half a minute's walk of the Church, and commanding a most delightful and extensive view of the river Hunter and surrounding country. The furniture if required may be taken at a valuation.

The above is well worth the attention of a medical gentleman possessing a small capital, with a prospect of a speedy increase, the village and surrounding neighbourhood containing a large and respectable population, without one of the profession for several miles. Enquire of A. W. Larymore, Post Office, Morpeth, or C. J. Crofton, Auctioneer, Maitland; if by letter, post paid.

Several brood mares for sale by private contract. 5967

WOOL.
THE Undersigned will give the highest cash price for clothing and skin wools
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Harrington-street, Church Hill

THE Undersigned will purchase for Cash, or make advances on Wool of the ensuing clip consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co. THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
6017 Fort street.

REMOVAL.—The offices of the *Morning Herald* have been removed to premises in George-street, exactly opposite those recently occupied.
Sydney Morning Herald Office, October 4.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO., have removed their Office from Jamison-street, to Mr. de Mestre's Stores, next to the Sydney Bank.
November 4. 6218

NOTICE
MR. JOHN NICOL having, by advertisement in Tuesday morning's *Herald*, stated that there existed a partnership between himself and Mr. Tindall, my husband, under a deed now in existence, I hereby give notice to the public, that Mr. Nicol has no interest whatever in Mr. Tindall's stock, other than as superintendent; and that there is no deed or document in existence which constitutes Mr. Nicol a partner of Mr. Tindall, or a firm styled Tindall and Nicol.

The only document under which Mr. Nicol has any claim on Mr. Tindall's stock, is an agreement, of which the following is an abstract:—

"John Tindall agrees to sell John Nicol, one-third of certain sheep, cattle, &c., upon the following terms, viz:—Payment of £2000, the whole sum to be paid before said John Nicol shall be entitled to any property or interest in the stock. That until payment thereof, said John Nicol shall faithfully superintend the management of the said stock, on account of the said John Tindall, without any remuneration, except only one-third of the proceeds of the clip from the sheep. That until payment of the said £2,000, said John Nicol should pay interest at ten per cent. Provided that if the said John Nicol shall fail to pay the interest every year, or within thirty days after notice in writing from the said John Tindall, or his agent or solicitor, then it shall be lawful for the said John Tindall to declare the said agreement void."

Mr. Nicol has not paid one shilling of the principal or interest, and he has no authority, as superintendent, to dispose of stock, without the authority of my husband's attorneys.
MARY TINDALL.
Victoria Cottage, Bathurst, Oct. 19. 5650

ALL parties having claims against Major W. Hunter are requested to send them in to the office of Messrs. Ramsay, Young, and Co., without delay.
Hunter-street, November 2. 6117

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS OF WOOL, &c.
WOOL and other Goods can be stored, and great facilities for shipping, by application to the undersigned, on the Wharf, Macquarie-place, adjoining the Government Jetty.
T. WINSHIP.
November 3. 6176

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned, carrying on business under the firm of W. R. Richardson and Co., hereby give notice that they have mutually dissolved partnership, this 31st day of October, 1843, and all outstanding debts to be received by Mr. W. R. Richardson.
JOHN GEO. RICHARDSON,
W. R. RICHARDSON.
Witness—T. ASPINWALL. 6211

NOTICE.—All debts due to the Estate of W. Tucker and Co., are to be paid to W. Tucker, who is authorised to receive the same.
T. W. SMART,
H. BELL,
Provisional Trustees.
Pitt-street, November 3. 6170

NOTICE.—If Bernard Maguire does not call and pay the amount due to me for board and lodging, his things, left in my possession, will be sold by public auction, in seven days from this date to defray the same.
B. M'LAUGHLIN.
November 3. 618

CAUTION.—I hereby caution the public against receiving any orders drawn upon me by George Larnack, of Buckinbar, Wellington, he no longer having authority to do so.
ELEANOR TERRY.
Box Hill, November 3. 6184

£200.
WANTED TO BORROW, the above sum, for a period of 2, 5, or 7 years, for which 12½ per cent will be given. The property being of the most valuable description, and security undeniable. For particulars apply to Alderman Allen, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
6039

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.
A PRACTICAL Man, fully competent to the keeping of a merchant's books by double entry, and if generally conversant with business will be preferred. His character must be unexceptionable. Apply by letter only A. F. W., at the *Herald* Office, with address, &c. 6194

STRAYED, from Sutton Forest, on the night of the 30th of September last, one bay horse, about fifteen hands high, of the following description: black points, white saddle marks, white star in forehead, and a little white on off hind foot, a long brush tail, branded GK on the near shoulder. Whoever will deliver or give information where the said horse can be found, at the residence of Mr. William Wright, Sutton Forest, shall receive one pound reward.
PETER RYAN.
Sutton Forest, October 26. 5966

HORSE FOUND.—A Grey Horse, aged, branded C on the right shoulder, fired in both hind fetlocks. Whoever claims the same can procure him by application to
GILL AND WHITE.
Bickham, Page's River, October 31. 6210

GOOD BUSINESS PREMISES.
TO BE LET, (in consequence of the office being removed immediately opposite, to more extensive premises) with immediate possession the premises lately occupied as the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. There is a three-roomed house well adapted for offices in front, and a long two-storied store with a back entrance from Harrington-street. For particulars apply to Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax. 4258

PREMISES TO LET.
TO BE LET, with immediate possession, those extensive premises, No. 115 Pitt-street, near Hunter-street, lately occupied by the Misses Deane. The house contains thirteen rooms, with detached kitchen, and servants' room above, large cellars and sheds, yard, and extensive garden, well stocked with vines and fruit trees. For further particulars, apply to J. Rickards, George-street. 4470

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, the stores, wharf, and premises (commonly called Cox's Wharf,) lately in the occupation of John Rostron. Apply to Mr. Wentworth, at Campbell, Jun., and Co.'s, Bligh-street, Sydney. 5447

HOUSE IN ELIZABETH-STREET.
TO BE LET, on reasonable terms, the House late in the occupation of E. Broadhurst, Esq. Application to be made to Dr. Nathan, Elizabeth-street, or to Thacker, Mason, and Co. Fort street. 5871

COTTAGES TO LET.
TO LET, TWO COTTAGES in the best part of KENT-STREET, nearly opposite to Dr. Wallace's, with garden ground behind to each, and an excellent well of water.
ALSO,
STORAGE for 600 to 800 tons of merchandise in excellent dry Stores, free from vermin.
For particulars apply to
A. & S. LYONS.
Pitt street, November 6. 6218

TO LET, two Houses, pleasantly situated in Liverpool street, near Lyons's Terrace,
One House and Shop in Bridge-street, next Mr. Gravely.
5445 COOPER AND HOLT.

TO BE LET—A House in Lyons Terrace, Hyde Park, furnished or unfurnished, on very moderate terms, for the residue of a lease which will expire on the 30th June, 1846. Apply to Mr. Icely, 3, Lyons Terrace.
4th November, 1843. 6271

TO LET, the premises lately occupied by Mr. M. Gannon, in Argyle-street, consisting of large dwelling house, stores, stable, and coach-house, with large yard, &c. Also, a house at the north end of Prince-street, lately occupied by Henry Fisher, Esq., containing eight rooms, with kitchen, servants' room, &c., and well adapted for a first rate boarding house. For particulars apply to Mr. M. Gannon, at his office, Lower George-street, from nine to four o'clock. 6172

DAIRY FARM AND RESIDENCE.
TO LET, an excellent FARM, within about forty miles of Sydney, having on it a most comfortable and convenient stone Cottage, &c. The farm is watered by a fine creek, never known to fail, and in other respects it is very favourable for dairy purposes; and being within half a mile of a parish church and post office, and the roads in the neighbourhood very good it would be found a comfortable and agreeable residence for a small family. Apply, if by letter post-paid, to Campbell, Hill, and Co., Jamison-street. 852

TO LET, a comfortable family residence, containing seven rooms, situate at Miller's Point, with detached kitchen and offices, a three-stalled stable, and coach house. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Todd, at the Office of the British Colonial Bank and Loan Company, 5, Elizabeth-street North. 6164

WEATHERBOARD INN,
BATHURST ROAD.
TO BE LET, the unexpired Lease of the above premises, having ten months to run. The house is in full trade, and as the wool season is fast approaching a brisk business may be expected. Should the tenant desire it, arrangements may be made for a continuance of the Lease beyond the period above named. For particulars apply to
T. M. SLOMAN,
Commission Agent.
Bathurst October 30. 6108

SALES BY AUCTION.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.
THE LATEST IMPORTATION
OF
CHINESE CURIOSITIES, &c.
Consisting of
NEARLY SEVEN HUNDRED PACKAGES,
Ex *Gondolier*,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, 7th November, at eleven o'clock precisely,
THE REMAINDER OF A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF CURIOSITIES, ORNAMENTS, HATS, PRESERVES, CHAIRS, WORK BOXES, TABLES, &c., which are of a description superior to any ever brought to this colony, and particularly deserving the notice of private families, and those requiring useful and ornamental articles, which will be disposed of in lots to suit the taste of purchasers and
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Ladies' ivory baskets
Card cases and paper knives
Cigar cases
Play, tortoiseshell, and feather fans
Mother o'-pearl, ivory, and sandal-wood ditto
Tortoiseshell baskets
Ivory cribbage boards
Mother-o'-pearl butter knives
Tortoiseshell paper knives
Mother-o'-pearl silk winders
Sets alphabets, grass slippers
Tartar women's shoes
Mandarin winter hats
Linguist hats and Mandarin silk caps
Sewing silk
Sets punch bowls, three in a set
Flower vases
Green China slop basins, white saucers
Table, soup, dessert, and cheese plates
Waste paper baskets
Gentlemen's bamboo hats and caps
Chinese shields and Nankin blinds
Ivory card racks, work and card baskets, vases, and memorandum books
Sets card counters, whist ditto
Chinese chopsticks, Mandarin summer hats
Chinese women's shoes, flower jars in variety
China chambers, with covers
Blue China slop basins, with saucers
Earthenware teapots
Sets rattan clothes baskets
Chinese and Tartar soldiers' hats, various
Wine and tiffin baskets, large and small
Rattan chairs, large and small
Picnic baskets, garden seats
Drawing-room ornaments
Tea caddies, cigar boxes
Ladies' work boxes, writing desks
Fine China grocers' paper, coarse ditto
Lacquered card boxes
Sets paper boxes, sets of trays
Ladies' work tables
CHINA TRUNKS
100 catties black sewing silk
50 ditto coloured ditto
75 boxes ginger preserve } In sugar candy
25 ditto chow-chow } shrub
25 kegs negrohead tobacco
100 chests cassia.
N B.—The negrohead tobacco, chow-chow, ginger, and cassia, will be put up at one o'clock precisely.
Terms at sale. 6095

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN WESTON, OF MOLONGLO.
(Under the Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 17.)
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.
MR. LYONS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, at Eleven o'clock,
Sixteen working bullocks
Two drays, with harness complete.
W. N. MONIES,
6233 Provisional Trustee

TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.
LOW-PRICED CALICOS, AND NEW-STYLE PRINTS.
MR. MORT will sell by public auction, without any reserve, THIS DAY, the 7th, instant, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, at eleven o'clock precisely,
Six bales low-priced sheeting calicos
Two cases ½ union plate fancy prints
One case ½ lilac ditto
Two cases ½ blue and white ditto
Two cases ½ white ground ditto
Two cases ½ blotch ground ditto
Two cases ½ dark fancy dresses.
Terms at sale. 6097

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUNDRIES.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MESSRS. W. TUCKER AND CO., BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES, T. W. SMART, AND HUTCHINSON BELL, ESQS.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Stores of the abovenamed Messrs. W. Tucker and Co., (nearly opposite the Union Bank, Pitt-street,) on THURSDAY MORNING next, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, without any reserve, a very large variety of goods, comprising:—
Wines, in wood and bottle
Allsopp's Ale, in barrel
Hysonskin tea, mustard, and semolina
Black oil
Corks, Wax, and Wafers
Woolpacks
Five hundred dozen empty bottles
Quantity of building materials
Beer engines, spirit pumps, funnels, weights and scales, hay cutter, copper boilers, painted spirit butts and cocks, a lot of wire, ullaged casks of wine, spirit measures, winch and chain pulleys, empty casks, &c., &c.
Office furniture, consisting of desk, stools, chairs, tables, maps, two iron safes, copying machine, book-cases, two iron bedsteads, &c., &c.
ALSO,
One filly
One colt
One horse
Gig and harness
Two drays and harness
One water cart
Besides many other articles too numerous to particularise.
[Terms Cash

EARTHENWARE.
HALF PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK.
MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at half past twelve o'clock precisely, five crates assorted earthenware, consisting of dinner services, breakfast and tea services drab and painted Druid jugs, china jugs, Rockingham teapots, children's cups, with names covered jugs, with figures, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 4266

GROCERIES, WINES, AND SPIRITS
MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, without any reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of November instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
Twenty bags fresh dates } now landing
Thirty boxes currants }
Fifty boxes bloom raisins }
Five bags almonds
Eighteen very prime cheeses, packed in zinc, and weighing about thirty pounds each
Five hogsheads Martell's finest brandy
Ten quarter-casks Maurier's ditto
Five hogsheads pale gin
Ten quarter casks Marsala, of the well-known Woodhouse brand.
Five cases excellent Hock, six dozen each.
The wines and spirits will be sold at twelve o'clock precisely.
Terms at sale. 4264

ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF BROUGHTON, KIAMA, AND MUDGEE.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY next, the 10th day of November, 1843, at twelve o'clock precisely,
Without the slightest reserve,
Building and Garden Allotments, situate in the Township of Broughton, distant about three miles from Sydney.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, of Section No. 2, between the properties of Mr. Duncan Campbell and W. H. Mackenzie, Esq.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, of section No. 3, bounded by Perry, Glover, and Mary streets.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, of section No. 4, bounded by Frederick, Perry, Mary, and Church streets.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of section No. 8, bounded by Frederick, Church, and Wharf streets.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of section No. 7, bounded by Glover and Church-streets, and the properties of S. A. Perry, and Ryan Brenan, Esqrs.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20, of section No. 6, bounded by Church, Mary, and Glover streets.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 7, and 8, of section No 5, bounded by Church, Mary, and Frederick streets.
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, and 5, of section No. 9. No. 5 is bounded by the waters of Long Cove; and Nos. 1 and 2 by Frederick and Church streets.
ALSO,
Five Allotments in the Government township of
KIAMA.
AND
Two Allotments in the Township of
MUDGEE,
In Church and Market streets.
N. B.—Plans of the above valuable properties on view at the office of the Auctioneer.
Terms and conditions at time of sale. 6253

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at the City Mart, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely:—
400 Loaves, English loaf sugar
150 pine apple cheeses
150 boxes black tea
30 bags nuts
300 pairs moleskin trowsers
200 dozen port wine
25 dozen American chairs
20 rolls stair carpeting
10000 Manilla cigars
30 dozen regatta shirts
100 dozen pickles, 100 dozen mustard
20 kegs hogs lard
20 hogsheads Taylor's porter
100 bags rice
10 bags walnuts
15 kegs butter
20 cases gin, duty paid
50 tins white lead
100 kegs paints of colours
1 trunk sash tools.
Terms at sale. 6171

UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF SILK AND BEAVER HATS, TRIMMINGS, WOOLLEN CLOTHS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SHOP FIXTURES, &c., &c.
TO TAILORS, DRAPERS, HATTERS DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. CARFRAE has received instructions from the Proprietor, Mr. Coyle, who has just retired from business, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, on the premises, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, the whole of his remaining Stock-in-Trade, consisting of—
Forty-four dozen beaver and silk hats, amongst which will be found some of the best ever imported into the colony
Six dozen blue cloth caps
Satin stocks
Silk ditto
Horse-hair stiffners
Gloves
Sewing silks and twist
Gold and silver tassels
Superior light waistcoatings
Ditto satin ditto
Remnants of cloth, very superior
Coats
Waistcoats
Trousers, &c.
SHOP FIXTURES.
Large show glass
Ditto cheval ditto
Ditto counter, with six drawers
Two glass cases
Two desks
Shop lamps
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VIZ.:—
Five chests drawers
Horse-hair sofa
Iron and camp bedstead
D tables
Cane-seated chairs, &c.
CROCKERY.
Five China tea services
Five dozen blue cups and saucers
Thirty ditto dinner plates
Eight ditto soup ditto
Chamber services
Baking dishes, &c.
AFTER WHICH,
An invoice of Watches, Jewellery, &c., consisting of—
Gold Watches
Silver ditto
Gold guards
Ditto seals
A superior eight day clock, with chains.
ALSO,
A four wheeled pheaton with cover
No Reserve.—Terms at Sale. 6177

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

From London, yesterday, having left the Downs on the 6th July, the barque *Clara*, 360 tons, Captain Crow, with a general cargo. Passengers — Mr. Jones, Monsieur and Madame Mesnier, Monsieur Pillet, Captain Philpin, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Grayling, Mr. Suggett; steerage, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Lebrun, Mr. Goodchild, Mr. Birdsey, Mr. and Master Andos, and Mr. Cooper.

DEPARTURES.—None.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 6.—*Adventure*, 22, Law, from Broulee, with 14 tons potatoes, 40 bushels wheat; *Bard's Legacy*, 33, Johnson, from Broulee, with 12 tons potatoes, 200 bushels wheat; *Georgiana*, 25, Thompson, from Ulladulla, with 400 bushels wheat, 5 tons potatoes, 10 cwt. butter; *Jess*, 77, Matthews, from the Richmond, with 35,000 feet cedar; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Wiseman, from Wollongong and Jervis Bay, with sundries; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 50 trusses hay, 30 casks tallow, 700 bushels maize; *Narrara*, 23, Milne, from Brisbane Water, with shells.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 6.—*Phœbe*, 89, Bennett, for the M'Leay, in ballast; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Narrara*, 23, Milne, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Brothers*, 27, Campbell, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast; *Ann*, 62, M'Dermott, for Newcastle and Wide Bay, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

November 6.—*Clara*, barque, 360 tons, Crow, master, from London: 2 cases, G. Wilson; 1 case, Joubert and Co.; 465 bundles iron, 299 hogsheads beer, 6 hogsheads, 28 stoves, 37 pieces ranges, 44 fenders, 300 pieces ovens and covers, 12 hogsheads, 1 tierce, 3 casks, 20 stoves, 28 pieces ranges, 100 pieces metal, 50 wheels, 103 bundles weights, 75 ring weights, 134 casks beer, 1 box, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 30 casks, W. Alder; 2 cases, D. Peden; 2 cases, 1 cask, T. Smith and Co.; 4 quarter-casks Spanish wine, 1 quarter-cask Spanish wine, 2 cases French wine, J. T. Goodsir; 4 cases 2 bales stationery, 1 case hats, 1 cask porter, 1 box, T. Trood; 7 tierces, 30 barrels, 18 firkins, 2 hogsheads, 1 case, J. Fearnley; 1 case, Campbell, Hill, and Co.; 1 box, A. B. Smith and Co.; 1 case walking sticks, 5 casks 17 cases Rhenish and 50 cases French wine, 1 case brass ware, 1 case copper, 1 case ox hides, L. and S. Spyer; 1 cask, T. W. Bowden; 50 pockets hops, Lamb and Parbury; 1 case, 2 puncheons treacle, 30 casks, 10 cases, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 500 half-chests tea, E. Hathaway; 3 cases, J. F. Church; 1 case aquafortis, 1 case red lead, 1 case phosphorus, 1 case brimstone, 1 case gum Arabic, L. Birnstingl and Co.; 1 case, E. Weeks; 1 box, T. King; 1 case, J. Farmer: 1 case artificial flowers, T. Ray; 1 cask seeds, Captain Westmacott; 23 bales, Gosling, Brown, and Co.; 1 case, W. Fanning; 1 case, — Curlewis; 1 case, — Holmes; 1 box, J. Welch; 2 hogsheads, George Turner; 100 hogsheads porter, H. Moore; 3 cases paper, W. Minithorpe; 1 box apparel, F. Grayling: 6 cases, 2 cases eau de Cologne, 2 cases perfumery, 27 cases haberdashery, 1 case plate glass, 6 cases shoes, 1 case boots, 4 cases woollens, Pillet, Mesnier, and Co.; 2 cases bonnets, 2 cases millinery, A. Lewis, 1 case, Chapman; 19 cases, 1 bale, M. Josephs; 6 cases slops, S. H. Levy; 26 casks, 3 barrels beer, 54 cases oilmen's stores, 1 case confectionary, 1 case eau de Cologne, 50 packages paper, 8 cases, 1 bale, 3 casks copper nails, 4 trunks, 22 cases, 3 bales, 1 case silks, 1 case hats, 2 boxes soda water, order. Lyall, Scott and Co., agents.

The *Clara* exchanged signals with the *Hydrabad* last Tuesday morning off Twofold Bay; this was the only vessel seen by her on the voyage.

The *Kelso* has moved to Campbell's Wharf to discharge, and the *Clara* will haul in there to-day for the same purpose.

The *Tryphena* is discharging her copper ore into the *Cuba*, off Moore's Wharf.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

November.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn	High water even.
7	TUESDAY	5 14	6 46		

Full Moon, Nov. 7, 26 m. past 3, afternoon.

NOTICE.

THE Accounts of this Office to end of the quarter, September 30, both in the City and the Country Districts, being delivered, it is respectfully requested that they be forthwith paid; as a cash system is intended to be strictly adhered to, all present demands will be sued for unless punctually discharged.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, Tuesday, November 7, 1843, the entertainments will commence with Fitzball's Drama, in two Acts, entitled MARY GLASTONBURY; or, THE DREAM GIRL OF THE DEVIL'S HOLE. Dance by Madame Torning. To conclude with the Grand Tale of Enchantment, called THE BRONZE HORSE; or, THE SPELL OF THE CLOUD KING.

Mr. J. LAZAR, Manager.

Vivat Regina. 6315

The Sydney Morning Herald

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1843.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN THE BANKS.

Although it is our intention, as we stated yesterday, to present to our readers an analysis of the Minutes of Evidence appended to the Report of the Committee on Monetary Confusion, yet the evidence of the Colonial Treasurer appears so important as to require distinct and immediate notice. We are here presented with a set of facts intimately connected with, and powerfully affecting, the whole monetary operations of the colony during the last six or seven years; for the Treasurer specifies the sums paid, on the one hand, into the public coffers for the purchase of Crown lands, and, on the other, deposited by the Government in the several Banks, and finally disbursed in the charges of immigration. The land mania being admitted by all parties to have formed the most prominent feature in our late hallucination as a community of buyers and sellers, Mr. Riddell's facts are interesting as forming a clue to the fantastic extremes to which the mania drove us.

The sums of money received into the Colonial Treasury for the purchase of land, during the five years beginning with 1836, and ending with 1840, are stated to have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1836	105,163	4	8
1837	120,171	13	5
1838	116,324	18	11
1839	154,744	8	0
1840	313,052	16	9
Total in the five years	£809,457	1	9

We shall be the better able to appreciate the amazing progress of this rage for land-jobbing, by instituting a few comparisons.

The amount paid for the purchase of Crown land in 1835 was £80,785; the amount paid in 1840, as above, £313,053; being an increase, in the short space of five years, of £232,268, or rather more than 287½ per cent.!!

The amount paid in the *five* years from 1831 to 1835, both inclusive, was £162,692; being little more than one-half the amount paid in the *single* year 1840. The amount paid in the five years ending with 1840, as above, was £809,457; being an increase on the previous five years of £646,765, or in the enormous ratio of nearly FIVE-FOLD!!

According to the book of official statistics, the population in 1835 was 71,592, and in 1840,—129,463, being an increase of 80¾ per cent. The difference, therefore, between the increase of population and the increase of speculation in land, during those five years, was thus:—

Increase of speculation	287½ per cent.	
Increase of population	80¾	"
Speculation increased more than population by	206¾	"

The appendix to the Report before us gives a return of the number of notes in circulation of the several Banks during a series of years. By this we are enabled to compare the circulation, so far as it consisted of Bank notes, with the amounts paid to the Government for land.

1836—Circulation	£106,127
Paid for land	105,163
Being equal to the circulation within	964
1837—Circulation	£115,330
Paid for land	120,172
Being in excess of the circulation by	4,842
1838—Circulation	£121,602
Paid for land	116,325
Being equal to the circulation within	5,277
1839—Circulation	£170,205
Paid for land	154,744
Being equal to the circulation within	15,461
1840—Circulation	£215,729
Paid for land	313,053
Being in excess of the circulation by	97,324

Mr. Riddell states, that previously to 1836, and in the earlier part of that year, they kept only about £5000 in each of the Banks, all over and above that sum being retained in the shape of coin in the vault. By the month of September in that year, however, the Revenue had so increased that there was upwards of £30,000 in each of the Banks, besides £181,000 in the chest. The average of 1837, was £237,000 in the coffers, and £127,000 in the Banks. In 1838, in consequence of payments to the Commissariat and for immigration, the average fell to £180,000 in the coffers, and £90,000 in the Banks. At the close of 1839, there was £124,000 in the chest, and £75,000 in the Banks. In July, 1840, the balance in hand was £227,000, of which only £39,000 was in the vault, the remaining £188,000 being in the Banks. In the following month the money in the Banks increased to £248,000; and by October it had swelled to £281,000, which was the largest sum the Government ever had in the Banks.

"Now my theory," observes Mr. Riddell, "is, that when we kept this large amount of capital in the Banks, the Banks were obliged to look out for discounts, and the facility which was thus afforded of obtaining means to purchase land, produced that wild spirit of speculation which prevailed in that year: moreover I find, in that year, when we kept the most money in the banks, the return of land sales was largest —at Port Phillip alone amounting to £219,000." To the correctness of this theory every body must subscribe.

We all know how rapidly the Banks contracted their discounts in the year 1841: the following passages from Mr. Riddell's evidence will at once elucidate the cause.

"In the commencement of 1841, the Government withdrew their large deposits, and made special deposits of £15,000, at 7 per cent. That did not diminish our general average, but it diminished the common deposits by that amount. The general sum gradually decreased during 1841, till, in the beginning of August, we were obliged to take a portion of the special deposits, and place them to the common deposits, in order to meet our current expenses; and then the special deposits were reduced to £8000 in each Bank. Before the end of this year, all was at common deposit, and the sum was reduced to £70,000 in all, of which £38,000 was deposited in the vault. The last remainder of £245,250, and £30,000, was divided among the eight Banks: so that we drew out of the Banks, between November, 1840, and November, 1841, about £260,000."

The present deposits, Mr. Riddell says, are about £12,000, but they have been as low as £6000: "that does not, however, include Port Phillip, where we have about £16,000 deposits besides.

We shall have occasion hereafter to examine more fully the bearing of these facts upon the "monetary confusion" of our times.

[As the recommendations of the Money Confusion Committee are based upon the recommendations of Mr. Holt, we have given that gentleman's evidence entire in the fourth page of this morning's *Herald*.]

The fourth page of this morning's *Herald* contains: Council Papers—Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day; Supplementary Estimate for the year 1843; and Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Monetary Confusion. Original Correspondence—The Paper Currency, No. IV.; Insolvent Attorneys; Country Coroners; and the Settlers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Civil Side.

Monday.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Burton: and Major Smythe, and J. Lamb, Esq., Assessors.

AUSTIN v. TAYLOR.

This was an action of replevin, brought by John Austin against Robert Taylor, for a distraint on the premises of the former. The plea was, that rent was due to the amount distrained for; and in contradiction to this, it was alleged by the plaintiff that Mr. Taylor had agreed to give him the house rent free, for a certain period, and under certain conditions. This fact was proved by the evidence of several witnesses, and the Assessors, under His Honor's direction, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 1s.—no special amount of damages having been proved.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Michie; for the defendant, Messrs. Foster and Darvall.

GREEN v. WHITE.

This was an action on promises brought to recover the principal and interest of an unpaid promissory note of £60, made by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff.

On the part of the defendant the making of the note was admitted, but it was alleged that such note had been given by way of accommodation, the parties being half-brothers, and in the habit of assisting each other in this manner.

Mr. Windeyer, for the defendant, claimed the right to begin, as the issue lay with him, and called a

Mr. Reid, who stated that, he was present at a settlement of accounts between the parties, when the note was treated by *them* as a transaction purely of accomodation, a balance being due at the time from the plaintiff to the defendant.

Mr. Darvall appeared for the plaintiff, and contended that the note was in itself good evidence of the plaintiff's claim, unless it was proved that at the time of the actual making of such note it was understood to be one of accommodation, and he maintained that this point was not supported by the testimony of Mr. Reid.

His Honor, in charging the Assessors, stated, that Mr. Darvall was quite right in contending that the note itself was conclusive evidence of the *bona fide* nature of the transaction, unless it was proved by unquestionable testimony that no valuable consideration was given at the time of the making; but if the Assessors were of opinion that any such proof had been adduced they would be bound to return a verdict for the defendant.

The Assessors, after a brief consideration, returned a verdict for the defendant.

SHEEHAN v. MACINTOSH.

This was an action of assumpsit, brought to recover damages for money lent and advanced, for goods sold and delivered, and for money appearing to be due on an account stated. To this declaration the defendant had pleaded, that, except as to the sum of £7, he never was so indebted, and in addition pleaded a set off.

Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff, and called Mr. John Macintosh, the brother of the defendant, by whom the advancement of £25 to the latter by the plaintiff was proved, as well as the delivery of a quantity of corn and onions, amounting in value to nearly £10 more, and the last fact was also proved by a person who deposed to the conveyance of the goods by water to the premises of the defendant.

Mr. Broadhurst appeared for the defence, and called a witness named M'Mahon, but the only set-off which he was able to prove was a charge of £2 5s. for the services of an entire horse.

The sum claimed by the plaintiff being a balance of account of £19 1s., His Honor was of opinion that sufficient proof had been adduced in support of the original claim to entitle him to a verdict for such balance. The assessors therefore returned a verdict for the amount claimed.

TEMPLETON AND ANOTHER v. STOKES.

This was an action of Trover, brought by the plaintiffs, James Templeton and Thomas Smith, acting as trustees to the insolvent estate of C. L. D. Fattorini, of Port Macquarie, against the defendant, William Stokes, also of Port Macquarie, to recover possession of 35,000 bricks, delivered to the defendant subsequent to the sequestration of the estate of Fattorini, by the firm of Spence and Co.; of which it was alleged Fattorini was the only member.

After the case had been opened, a number of witnesses were called to show that although the name of Spence and Co. was used, yet Michael Spence was merely a servant employed by Fattorini, and had no interest in the firm.

Mr. Fattorini being called, deposed, that so far as the brick-making and lime-burning business was concerned, Spence was his partner; and he had reason to believe, that, at the time when he (Fattorini) sequestrated, the bricks in question were not even made.

After the plaintiffs' case had been closed, Mr. Foster applied to have a nonsuit recorded, on the ground that the witnesses called by the plaintiffs had given evidence which went to prove that the partnership was *bona fide*, and not merely nominal.

Messrs. Broadhurst and Michie opposed the application on the ground that Spence had joined the partnership without placing any capital in the funds of the Company for carrying on the business.

His Honor considered that although the evidence was slight, yet it was a proper case to leave to the Assessors on the merits; at the same time he was willing to *reserve* the point should the defendant deem it necessary hereafter to move the Court on the same. He then briefly put it *to the Assessors* to say from the evidence, whether the firm was *bona fide* or not.

The Assessors found for the defendant.

Several short and undefended causes were disposed of during the course of the day, and the Court adjourned at four p.m. till ten today.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

Monday.

Present:—The Mayor; Aldermen Allen, Broughton, Flood, and Burdekin; Councillors Holden, Thurlow, Driver, Agars, Smidmore, Brown, Neale, Coyle, Jenkins, Cowlishaw, Ryan, Hill, Woolley, and Chapman.

SALARIES OF CIVIC OFFICERS.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read by the Town Clerk—

Mr. Ryan presented a petition from Edward M'Encroe, one of the citizens of Gipps Ward, to the following effect:—

"To the Council of the City of Sydney.

"Gentlemen,—The petition of Edward M'Encroe, a citizen, respectfully sheweth, that he considers it a grievance in having to pay his portion of the high salaries which the Right Worshipful the Mayor and other officers (belonging to or employed by you) are at present receiving from the funds of the Corporation; that he requests the grievance may be redressed by your lowering the salaries of some officers and dispensing with the services of others; such retrenchments to take place from and after the 9th instant. He submits the following plan for your consideration (the sum annexed to the name of each person to be the yearly salary):—The Right Worshipful the Mayor £500, (which is the salary of the Mayor at Cork, a City which contains over 200,000 inhabitants.) The Town Clerk £300, who should perform the duties of the Mayor's Secretary, thereby dispensing with the *services* of the last-named named officer. Mr. Buchanan, or a City Surveyor, £250, provided that he perform the whole duties, so as to dispense with the services of a second Surveyor; but if the entire duties could not be performed by one person, and that there should be a second, give the senior officer £200, the junior or his assistant £150. The Treasurer £250. The services of the six Collectors to be dispensed with altogether, which may be done by the Treasurer appointing a certain number of days—say one week for the rate-payers in each ward to come to his office and make payment. Let him give fourteen days notice to the rate-payers, by advertising in the *Government Gazette* and posting notices in conspicuous places through the ward. If after such sufficient notice any of the rate-payers neglected to attend, let there be distress warrants issued against the goods found on the premises rated; if no goods should be there found, sue the owners of the premises. The amount which can be saved by the above retrenchment, would be nearly £2000, which would enable you to make a reduction in the taxes of about ten per cent., or to give employment to one hundred and seventy men for three months, at eighteen shillings a week for each man. The improvements which would be made by that number of men for the above sum, in Gloucester and other streets in Gipps Ward, would confer a treble benefit, viz., the City would be improved, more desirable value would be received for the taxes, and employment given to them in want of it: for which as in duty bound your petitioner would ever pray.

"Edward M'Encroe.

"Manufacturer of the genuine Irish high toast.

"George-street North, Nov. 6th, 1843."

After the above petition had been read by the Town Clerk, it was moved by Mr. Ryan and seconded by Mr. Agars, That it should be received and submitted to the consideration of the Council. On putting this question to the Council, the only persons voting for it were the mover and seconder, and on a division being moved the same result arose.

COLLECTOR OF COOK WARD.

Alderman Flood presented a petition from Mr. Edward Layton, late Collector of Cook Ward, stating that in consequence of Mr. Thomas Barker having kindly undertaken to become one of his sureties, in the place of Dr. Bland, he was in a position to resume his office, and begged, therefore, that he might be reinstated.

Alderman Broughton moved, That the petition of Mr. Layton might be received, and himself reinstated in his office, remarking in so doing that the character of Mr. Layton for efficiency and ability stood so high as to render him a desirable officer for the Corporation.

Mr. Coyle suggested that as the office had been formally declared vacant, and applicants had been advertised for, it would be unfair to those persons who had applied if the matter was disposed of in this summary manner. He therefore thought that it would be only proper to let the question go to a vote, when Mr. Layton might have the same chance of the appointment as either of the other applicants.

Mr. Thurlow expressed a similar opinion.

Alderman Broughton agreed to alter his motion, so as to merely provide for the reception of the petition; and in this form it was carried.

THE LATE ELECTION.

Alderman Broughton brought up the Report of the Aldermen of the various Wards, stating the result of the late Election, and moved, that the same might be adopted and entered on the Minutes of the Council.

Mr. Holden suggested, that it would be advisable, at this stage of the proceedings, to state the names of the gentlemen in whose place the new members were elected. This point was, he thought, of a most important nature; as it might occur that a difference of opinion existed as to who was the retiring member. In Macquarie Ward, for instance, there appeared to be much difference of opinion as to which of the members had retired; some contending, that Alderman Broughton had retired from his office of Councillor, and merely sat there by virtue of his office of Alderman; while others were of opinion, that Mr. Holt had ceased to be a member. It was of the utmost importance that this question should be set at rest; as any person acting as a Councillor, without being duly authorised to do so, was liable, under the Corporation Act, to pay a fine of £50 to any person sueing for the same.

Mr. Thurlow did not consider that the Council was called upon to decide any such point at the present time; but that it would be time enough to do so whenever any difficulty arose of the character contemplated by the last speaker.

Alderman Allen was of a similar opinion, and considered that the point in question was one with which the Aldermen had nothing to do in bringing up the report. With reference to the difference of opinion as to the member going out of office in Macquarie Ward, he should be inclined to think that those persons were right who maintained that Alderman Broughton would cease to be a Councillor for that Ward, and would retain his seat in that body in virtue of his office of Alderman.

The Mayor remarked that a by-law had been prepared upon this subject, and would shortly be submited to the Council, His Excellency the Governor having suggested the propriety of so doing.

After some further conversation, the motion was put and carried.

CITY FUND.

The Town Clerk read a letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated 3rd Nov., 1843, stating that the Auditor General had been instructed to prepare a warrant for the payment of £400 in aid of the City fund, in pursuance of the request of the Council to that effect.

The Mayor (in reply to a question from Alderman Flood) stated that the City Treasurer had applied by his direction for payment of the money, and had been informed that it would be paid to-morrow.

CATTLE MARKET.

A letter was read from Mr. Parker, the Clerk of the Cattle Market, requesting to know whether he might continue the practice of letting two of the cattle yards, which were not at present used for corporation purposes, at the rate of 6s. 8d. per month. After some conversation, however, it was ascertained that the letter had been merely addressed to the Town Clerk, in the shape of a request for information, and ought not therefore to have been brought before the Council at all, being rather a matter for the consideration of the Mayor.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of certain accounts, amounting in the whole to £350 5s. 5d., was received and adopted on the motion of Mr. Holden.

COLLECTION OF RATES.

A Bill which had been prepared by the City Solicitor, for better regulating the collection of Rates, with a view to its presentation to the Legislative Council, was read by the Town Clerk; and after a long and desultory discussion, it was agreed that the Mayor should wait upon W. C. Wentworth, Esq., M. C., for the purpose of requesting him to present the Bill to the Council

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

A similar Bill, for the amendment of the existing law relative to hawkers and pedlars, was also laid before the Council, and a considerable discussion ensued as to the manner of proceeding with it. By Alderman Flood it was moved, that the Council should resolve itself into Committee for such consideration; but Mr. Holden objected to this that the Bill had not been sufficiently before the Council and the public, and moved as an amendment that it might be printed and circulated among the members.

Mr. Taylor was also of a similar opinion, and thought that as the subject was one with which the Council were comparatively but little acquainted, it would be more advisable to take evidence upon it. Ultimately, however, the original motion was carried, and the Council having resolved itself into Committee disposed of the first eight or nine clauses of the Bill.

COMMITTEES.

Alderman Flood said, that in consequence of the recent election it would be necessary to apportion the new members to the several committees. He would therefore move, that Mr. Cowlishaw might be appointed a member of the Board of Works, Mr. Woolley of the Water Committee, and Mr. Coyle of the By-laws Committee; and that Messrs. Taylor, Thurlow, and Agars, might be re-appointed to the several committees of which they were members, at the time of their previous retirement from office.

Carried.

TOWN HALL.

A long conversation took place, as to the mode in which the plans and specifications furnished for the erection of a Town Hall should be examined, and the prizes awarded. Mr. Coyle proposed, that the examination should be made by a committee of the whole Council; and Alderman Broughton, that a Select Committee should be appointed for the purpose, consisting of Alderman Flood, and Messrs. Taylor, Cowlishaw, and Jenkins, on the ground that these gentlemen possessed a better practical acquaintance with the subject than any of the other members. Both these motions, however, were rejected, and Alderman Broughton having amended his former proposition, by adding the names of Messrs. Chapman, Thurlow, and Coyle, to the proposed Select Committee, the motion thus amended, was put and carried.

DISTRESS WARRANTS.

Alderman Broughton, at the suggestion of the Town Clerk, moved that Distress Warrants might be issued against six persons who had refused to pay their rates.

Mr. Coyle opposed the motion, and expressed his opinion that, in times of hardship like the present, some inquiry ought in the first instance to be made as to the circumstances of the parties.

The Council appeared to be of opinion, however, that an inquiry was not authorised by the Act, and that in justice to those citizens who had paid their rates, the Council was bound to enforce payment from such as refused. The motion was then put and carried.

Council adjourned at 20 minutes past 7, until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday next.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Monday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIM.

In the estate of Potts, Baxter, and Co., an adjourned second meeting: Clark Irving, £72 14s. 11d.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

James Adair, a second meeting, at ten o'clock.
John Hosking, a first meeting, at eleven.
John Restron, a second meeting, at noon.
James Waller, a second meeting, at two.
Joseph Raphael, an adjourned meeting, at one.
Emma Rowley, a special meeting, to propose an offer of composition, at two.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Ousley Condell, a first meeting, at one o'clock.
William Matthews, an adjourned special meeting, at two
R. and T. Coveney, a special meeting, for examination only, at eleven.

Meetings at Maitland.—Arthur Rotton, a special meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.
Thomas Inches, a first meeting, at ten.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

Joseph Compton Pott, of Hunter-street, Sydney, attorney at law: On petition—no schedule filed.

Samuel Owen and George Burgoyne Owen, carrying on business under the firm and style of Owen and Co., of Sydney, Maitland, and Singleton, storekeepers: Surrendered on petition—no affidavit filed.

Thomas Lewis, of Kent-street, Sydney, shipowner: Debts, £1642 3s. 5d. Assets—landed property, £352; personal property, £1075; outstanding debts, £24 9s. 6d. Balance deficiency, £190 13s. 11d.

Daniel Jackson, of Bathurst, butcher: Debts, £179 6s. 10d. Assets—personal property, £40; outstanding debts, £60 11s. 6d. Balance deficiency, £78 15s. 4d.

Commissariat Contracts.—In a note to a letter on the subject of Contracts which appeared in Saturday's *Herald*, we remarked that the frauds recently detected were committed in Commissariat Contracts. It has been suggested to us that this expression may be misunderstood at a distance. The frauds were committed between the contractors and the officers whose duty it was to receive the articles supplied, and therefore the contract had nothing to do with the matter. The officers certified that they had received so many hundred rations, when they had received a less quantity, and no clause in the contract could provide against a fraud of this description.

Mr. Blaxland.—John Blaxland, Esq., is a native of the county of Kent, and is descended from an ancient family in that part of England. He received the rudiments of education at Canterbury, and emigrated to New South Wales in 1807, having been one of the first capitalists who ventured to settle permanently in the colony. On the first formation of a Legislative Council under the Government of Sir Thomas Brisbane, Mr. Blaxland was appointed a member, and he continued a member of that Council while it existed, distinguishing himself chiefly by his repeated, but ineffectual, protests against certain acts of the home government. On the formation of the present Legislative Council, Mr. Blaxland was appointed to a seat, as a nominee of the Crown, an office which he appears determined to hold with perfect independence, having generally voted with the opposition during the present session. Mr Blaxland has no pretensions to oratory, having never ventured, in our hearing, beyond the enunciation of a detached sentence. In private life he is a man of unaffected manners and undoubted integrity. Mr. Blaxland is in his 75th year. *Weekly Register*

Chinese Curiosities.—The sale of these elegant articles will be continued this day by Mr. Lyon's, at his Mart, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely—the particulars of the assortment may be found on reference to the advertisment. The negrohead tobacco, ginger, chow chow preserves, and cassia, will be put up at one o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

Broken Bay Seizure.—It will be remembered that when, about eighteen months ago, Captain Browne made the large seizure of smuggled spirits in Broken Bay, the Collector of Customs seized over his head, on the ground that he had no right to go outside Sydney Heads, and took from him his deputation, which he said had been issued in error. Captain Browne appealed to the Home Government, and the decision of the Board of Customs and the Lords of the Treasury has reached the Colony. We took some little trouble at the time, to point out the injustice of the Collector's proceedings, and we are pleased to find that the home authorities have taken the same view. The seizure by Captain Browne is declared to be valid, and he is to receive the half of the proceeds of the sale of the spirits, and the Governor has been directed to issue to Captain Browne a deputation, giving him authority over the whole colony, of which he was deprived by the Collector of Customs. There is no officer who has done so much towards uprooting the gangs of "respectable" smugglers and illicit distillers, with which this colony has been infested, as Captain Browne, and it would have been a cruel thing if he had been deprived of the just reward of his own activity.

Stolen Bank Notes and Base Coin.—For some weeks past, Mr. Miles, the Commissioner of Police, has had his men on the look out for about £5,000 in Bank notes, alleged to have been stolen in Britain, and sent here in order that they may be put in circulation. It is also known in the same quarter, that a considerable shipment of counterfeit sovereigns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences has been made to this colony. People wishing to avoid trouble ought therefore to be careful from whom they take English Bank notes, and to exercise due vigilance as to the quality of gold and silver coins they may have occasion to take in the course of business.

Meeting of Magistrates.—A special meeting of the magistrates belonging to the Sydney Bench has been summoned at the Police-office to-day, at noon, to dispose of several applications under the Licensing Act.

City Property.—We looked in yesterday morning at the City Auctioneer's (Chapman's), and were glad to see so large an attendance of the moneyed men of Sydney there, to bid for a cottage in Elizabeth-street, in the estate of Mr. D. Egan. *It is a convincing proof* to us that good city property will always command a good price, and that there are plenty of buyers in the Market; although so much has been said of late about the depreciation of house property in the city. The biddings were exceedingly spirited for some time, and the cottage was finally knocked down to Mr. Hume for £645, proving that land and house security is the best investment in the colony after all.—*Communicated.*

Colonial Bishoprics.—The second report of the Archbishops and Bishops, forming the Committee appointed to act in concert with Her Majesty's Government, for the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, was published on the 23rd of June. It announces that two bishops, consecrated for sees newly founded, the Bishops of New Zealand and Gibraltar, have been for some time in their respective spheres of labour, and that the Bishop of Tasmania sailed for his diocese at the end of February last. From the statement of receipts and payments appended to the report, we learn that these outfits (including advances to the prelates) have cost:—for New Zealand, £2270; for Tasmania, £1601; and for Gibraltar, £1738. The attention of the committee is at present directed towards New Brunswick, a province equal in extent to one-half of England, and rapidly increasing in population. The necessary means has been estimated at £1200, and the committee are prepared to recommend the appointment of a bishop to Government as soon as a clear revenue of £1000 a year has been secured. For this a capital of £30,000 will be required. The Committee have determined to appropriate £20,000 of the fund remaining at their disposal towards the endowment of a bishopric in New Brunswick; £2150 has already been raised in the province; £5000, it is reported, will be collected there; leaving only an equal sum to be provided, and for this the Committee very properly look mainly to those who are connected by trade or property with the colony. When an adequate endowment for the erection of a bishopric in New Brunswick has been secured, the Committee will next direct their attention to those colonial settlements whose claims are urged with most earnestnetness. An offer of land has been made by a zealous proprietor in the colony of South Australia, which appears to render it desirable that no time should be lost in completing the organization of the infant church in that settlement. The Bishop of Australia latey returned from the charge of New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land; but, still charged with the superintendence of a diocese vastly too large for his effectual administration, pleads earnestly for the erection of the Port Phillip district into a separate diocese. The Bishop of Calcutta urges the subdivision of his enormous diocese by the erection of a bishopric for the Northern Provinces of India. "These claims," say the Committee, "are all strong and undeniable; and in commending them to the Christian liberality, not yet we trust exhausted, of the Mother Church, we must not omit to put again prominently forward, the not less pressing, and certainly more ancient claims of the Cape of Good Hope and of Ceylon." The donations and subscriptions to "special funds" indicate the degrees of anxiety with which these new bishoprics are called for. To the South Australian special fund there has been subscribed £325; to that of New Brunswick, £224; to that of China, £112; to that of Ceylon, £57; and to that of the Cape, £41. The amount of the donations to the general fund received is £43,731; the outstanding instalments are £16,633; the proceeds of the pastoral letter of the Bishop of London, annual subscriptions, interest on Exchequer bills, and dividends on Stock, being £11,582 additional; £4175 have been subscribed to the special funds of New Zealand, Tasmania (only £135), and Gibraltar: so that the total amount of the money received by or promised to the Committee is about £60,250. Of this £20,000 are invested in the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., and £33,590 in Exchequer bills. *Colonial Gazette, July* 1.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

PARRAMATTA POLICE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Saturday, November 4.

Present—The Police Magistrate, Dr. Anderson, and Mr. Nelson Lawson. Great as the excitement caused by the late proceedings at our Police Office has been of late, those of this day eclipsed it all. As hundreds of persons are anxiously calling for, and expecting a full report of the following case, and especially as it does not interfere with a rule which I have laid down, not to report at length any preliminary examinations in a case which is hereafter to become the subject of a trial in the superior courts, I hasten to forward it. The matter is at an end, so far as regards the gentleman who was the object of the accusation, by the case having been dismissed.

Dr. Patrick Hill, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, in charge of the Hospital, Factory, &c., &c., at Parramatta, stood charged, on the information of Dennis Hannan, (formerly overseer in the Parramatta Hospital, and at present committed to take his trial, but admitted to bail, on two separate charges of embezzlement preferred against him by Dr. Hill,) with having embezzled certain quantities of oatmeal and vinegar.

Dennis Hannan was re-sworn to the truth of his information, and asked a few questions confirming it by Mr. Nichols, who appeared for Hannan: Could not speak as to *quantities.*

Cross-examined by Dr. Hill: You reported me for embezzling firewood in June last; I left contrary to orders; I tendered my resignation; you told me that you had no power to accept it; I went to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; I have seen this letter before. Letter read as follows:—"June 24, 1843. My dear Sir, your statement with regard to Mr. Hannan certainly has astonished me and given me great uneasiness, as I had a perfect confidence in his integrity. Unless he can explain away the discrepancy in the wood account in the most satisfactory manner, let his resignation be accepted, and as I have just given the overseer at Liverpool a similar option, let him pay for whatever deficiencies may be discovered, or suffer the case to go before the Bench of Magistrates at Parramatta. If you have not copies of the papers you enclosed to me, I shall send them back if required; as you say, if Mr. Hannan is really guilty it must evidently have been through some collusion with the contractor. I shall send you up an overseer on Monday, and am faithfully yours, J. V. Thompson, Dep. Insp. Gen. P. Hill, Esq., Colonial Surgeon, Parramatta." This letter contains the things you mention; it speaks for itself. This letter, dated 7th July, is from the Inspector General, and addressed to you. Letter read as follows:—"July 7th, 1843. Immediate.—Sir,—Dr. Eckford having stated to me yesterday that he had a conversation with the contractor (Mr. Hamilton) at Parramatta, on the subject of the wood said to have been signed for but not drawn, by which it would appear that he (the contractor) had supplied direct, and not through Mr. Riley, the difference; I have to direct that you will immediately suspend all further proceedings against Mr. Hannan, and send me a statement of the wood so supplied by the contractor in each month, from May, 1842, to May, 1843, which I hope and trust will fully exonerate Mr. Hannan, as I cannot believe, from his connexions at home, that he could have contemplated such a fraud as that alleged against him. Should it, however, clearly appear by the statement of the contractor that less wood has been supplied than signed for and charged to Government, you are hereby authorised to receive from Mr. Hannan the amount of the overcharge at the contract price, as directed in my letter of the 24th ult., and credit the Commissariat with the same,—And have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant, J. V. Thompson, Dep. Insp. Gen." I offered to pay the difference, or any thing you pleased. You said you could not be judge in the matter. I do not recollect that you sent me for the information and documents required. I cannot positively recollect whether you said that you could have no verbal communication with Mr. Hamilton. I went again to the Deputy Inspector General; I was present when Mr. Hamilton was there; I took Mr. Hamilton there; I did not know that the Deputy Inspector censured you; I never boasted that he had. This letter, dated July 12th, does censure you. Letter read as follows:—"July 12th, 1843. Sir,—Having disposed of the former charge against Mr. Hannan in my letter of the 11th instant, I have only to express my surprise that you should continue to give ear to the statements of convicts against Mr. Hannan. If what you now state is even correct, the blame is more with the Medical Officer of the Establishment than the overseer, whose servant the overseer is, and for whose acts he is responsible; and by your own statement Mr. Hannan only continued the practice of his two predecessors in the instance pointed out. It will, I hope, be a lesson to yourself to look more closely into the details of your Hospital, and to discover and put an immediate stop to further irregularities. I have the honour, &c., J. V. Thompson, Dep. Inspec. Gen.—P. S. I enclose a complaint made by Mr. Hannan, some time since, for your observation, and have to request your attention to the department order referred to therein." Letter of 11th July read as follows:—"July 11th, 1843. Sir, I have the honour to state that Mr. Hamilton, the contractor, having called upon me yesterday, and promised to send me Mr. Hannan's *original receipt* for the difference of the wood, which he has done accordingly, so far as he could at such short notice, as below—September, 1842, and March, 1843, only being wanting to complete the series, but 'ex uno disce omnes.' These original receipts, I shall return to Mr. Hamilton, as they wholly and most satisfactorily confute the ill-founded suspicions against Mr. Hannan. You will please to pay to him the amount due of his salary and of his contingent account *in full*. In bringing this very unpleasant business to a close, I have to express my astonishment that such an old and experienced officer should allow his judgment to be warped by the fallacies of convict servants, and something very closely bordering upon conspiracy, so as to give rise to so much trouble to me, and to do so serious an injury to a person I have every reason to believe an honest and honourable young man. I have the honour, &c., J. V. Thompson, Dep. Inspec. Gen."

Examination continued:—You preferred another charge against me, that I had purloined sugar; I do not know that I have seen this letter, charging me with embezzlement before; I had another interview with the Deputy Inspector General; I was within a month appointed overseer of the Newcastle Hospital, by the Deputy Inspector; the subject matter of your two letters to the Deputy Inspector, charging me with embezzling firewood and sugar, was enquired into by a Board of Officers in September last; I was present; the enquiry occupied three or four days; I made no charges against you then; I had ample opportunity of doing so; I never made any official charge against you to the Deputy Inspector, nor any private complaint of the charges now before the Court; I did not mention the subject to the Deputy Inspector on Tuesday last; I did not make any charge against you before the Board, because I did not think it was a fit place; I gave in a written defence to the Board there was no allusion to these charges against you in it. On Tuesday last I was committed to take my trial on both the charges preferred by you against me, and I then made the charge now under consideration against you; I made it after my second commitment. I proposed *one* person to be my *sole* bail; I decline saying who that person was. I came into this Court and stated that the Deputy Inspector and Dr. Eckford had consented to be my bail. I do not know the quantity of vinegar and oatmeal your servants had; they did not say you sent them; I never mentioned it to you; it was my duty to enter all items; these were not entered; there might be a pound of oatmeal, and a pint of vinegar; I never measured it; the vinegar was issued ten or fifteen times; I issued vinegar to Mary oftener than to Barney. I do not recollect saying to Dr. Fayle that the Deputy Inspector would be my bail, and asking Dr. Fayle to join him; I do recollect it now; Mr. Carrington told me that Dr. Thomson, the Deputy Inspector, would be my bail. I was advised to prefer this charge; I will not say by whom. I pay all my own expenses of this prosecution.

Mr. Carrington, solicitor, stated that Dr. Thomson, the Deputy Inspector, asked him to tell Hannan that he would bail him.

Mary M'Nulty: I am servant to Dr. Hill; I have been three years with the Doctor, at the Parramatta Hospital. I have obtained a little oatmeal from the Hospital Stores for the Doctor's servants when they were sick; I do not recollect more than four times in three years; Mr. Hannan gave me oatmeal three times, and the clerk once; I never got any vinegar but once—not a drop—if I did I have forgotten it. I borrowed a bar of soap, and paid it again; there were candles borrowed; I have borrowed soap and candles three or four times, but it was always re-paid; Barney told me he returned it.

Cross-examined by Dr. Hill: I have been your servant six years and four months. I told you that there was some very good soap in the store, and I got a bar to try, in order that some of the same might be bought. A box was bought because I liked it. I am your laundress. Mrs. Hill used to send nice things—eggs, butter, and cheese—to the patients; I have known pudding sent for weeks together; and when my mistress was too ill to be up, she has made it in her bed; it was for a man of Mr. Develin's, a patient in the hospital who had been stabbed in the neck, and could not eat well. I have known bottles of ale and wine sent from your house to the patients, and arrowroot with wine and white sugar in it, as if it had been for my mistress herself.

Bernard M'Manus: I am a servant of Dr. Hill's; I have been with him in the hospital at Parramatta three years. I have got vinegar three times and three half-pints of oatmeal out of the stores, that is all I got from Mr. Hannan. I borrowed six pounds of candles and paid them back, and a bar of of soap, on three or four different occasions; I paid it back. I swear I paid back a bar for every bar I borrowed. You were absent at the Factory or somewhere, and my mistress was ill; my mistress is often ill: I do not know whether I told you. I do not suppose I did. I have known my mistress send ale, wine, butter, eggs, cheese, arrowroot with wine and sugar in it, and other things to the patients, from your private store. I have known pudding sent to Mr. Develin's man for weeks together; he was stabbed in the neck and ate with difficulty; this was done purposely for him when you had no pudding for yourselves. I have been your servant fourteen years.

William Augustus Crawley: I was storekeeper in the Parramatta Hospital previous to Hannan; I have given oatmeal to several of the servants; never had Dr. Hill's orders to do so; I have given bread, tea, and sugar, by Dr. Hill's *orders*, to a family of emigrants engaged by Dr. Hill; I do not remember their names; it was for a very few days, the bread one day, the tea and sugar the same; at all events not more than two; they had fire and light; I kept a monthly account with you, and paid little sums for you; you did not order me to supply this family out of the Hospital stores, you merely told me to let them be supplied; I have supplied medicines to constables by your orders.

Here Mr. Nichols admitted that there was no case.

Dr. Hill addressed the bench as follows:—Gentlemen,—I shall not trouble you with many observations, as I feel assured that you must have appreciated the animus, and seen through the motives, which have led to this charge against me, namely, to weaken my testimony in the cases which it has been my unpleasant duty to bring against the present complainant (Hannan.) I believe that it is a universal practice in all hospitals and in every branch of the public service, that the family of the surgeon, and every person attached to the establishment, is not only entitled to medicines, but also to such medical comforts as the hospital affords; I have never entertained the slightest doubt on the subject, and have, accordingly, for the last 23 years, during which I have had charge of a colonial hospital, acted upon this principle. It appears however from the evidence, that I have not trespassed very largely upon the privilege; 4 or 5 pints of oatmeal in 3 years is no very extravagant expenditure;—but, Gentlemen, I care not if it were 300 pints, provided that quantity had been expended *bonâ fide* for my servants while sick. The only irregularity in the matter is, that from its being so well known, and so entirely a matter of course, that the overseer issued the oatmeal

...first obtaining my sanction; this he ...not have done, but having done it, he ...have brought it under my notice at the ...settlement of accounts. As to the ..., until this information was laid, I ...even heard that such an issue had been ...to my servants; it appears that about ...pint each time, for three times, had ...issued, probably for some culinary pur... ...for immediate use, and I suppose upon ...principle of one neighbour borrowing from ...other; the Hospital being the nearest the ...were sent there for it. As Mrs. ...same has been brought forward in this ..., I have felt obliged, but most unwil... ..., to ask my servants to testify what has ...her practice towards the patients in ...hospital,—not that this would be any justifi... ...but merely to shew that there is an ...on both sides, and that Mrs. Hill, ...probably for that reason, had little ...in sending for the vinegar. ...reason for requiring articles from my ...is, that there are certain medical com... ...which the surgeons of colonial hospitals ...prohibited from purchasing for the sick. ...frequently happens that female patients ...these things, and, if proper for them, ...are never refused. I am generally asked ...at my morning visits, and the nurse ...them from myself or servants. I ...have charged some of the articles, such ...and wine, in my contingent account, ...they are not prohibited, but as doing so ...probably lead to a query, I have pre... ...supplying them from my own cellars. ..., on this, as on all other matters ...connected with my public duties, my con... ...is clear. I have had a most unplea... ...duty to perform in bringing alleged ...embezzlement to light, but it has been a ...straightforward duty, and performed in a ...straightforward manner. I could not, with ...justice to myself, nor justice to the ser..., have acted otherwise than I have done, ...though by doing so, I have incurred the ...displeasure of the head of the medical ...department. I have no personal ill feeling ...towards Mr. Hannan; I have only to regret ...my confidence has been abused by him. ...that I have treated him too kindly, and ...well.

Dr. Hill was evidently much affected during ...address.

The Police Magistrate then said: In dis...ing this case, I feel assured that I am ...the sentiments of the Bench when ...my belief that, in the annals of this or ...other country, there never was a more ...charge brought forward—such a ..., and at the same time malicious, at... ...to injure the reputation of a gentleman ..., for upwards of thirty years, has served ...government of his country without a ...of suspicion, with much credit to ..., and advantage to the service. The ...in this case, as well as the object in ...it forward, are (to me at least) quite ...; and there can be little doubt that ...is a party lurking behind, in secret, ...dares not avow himself, and who has not ...moral courage to prefer the charge in his ...person, but has thrust this unfortunate ..., who has been committed for trial, ...the foreground, to bear the obloquy and ...consequences of such a rash and ill-advised ..., which is as futile as it is base and ....

William Augustus Crawley was charged with embezzling sugar. The case was dis...; as although it appeared quite evi... that the patients never received the ..., there was no evidence that Crawley ...weighed it out, which the Bench gave ...the advantage of.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

GENTILITY-MONGERS.

(From the World of London, in Blackwood's Magazine.)

...gentility monger is a family man, having ...somewhere in Marylebone, or Pancras .... He is sometimes a man of indepen... ...fortune—how acquired, nobody knows; ...is his secret, his mystery. He will let no ...suppose that he has ever been in trade; ..., when a man intends gentility-mon..., it must never be known that he has ...carried on the tailoring, or the ship..., or the cheese-mongering, or the fish..., or any other mongering than the ...gentility-mongering. His house is very sty... ...furnished: that is to say, as unlike the ...of a man of fashion as possible—the ...having only things the best of their ...and for use; the former displaying every ...of extravagant grimcrackery, to im... ...you with a profound idea of combined ...and taste, but which, to an educated ...mind, only conveys a lively idea of .... When you call upon a gentility-..., a broad-shouldered, coarse, ungen... ...footman, in Aurora plushes, ushers ...to a drawing-room, where, on tables ..., and square, and hexagonal, are set ..., porcelain, china, and delft; shells, ...; stuffed parrots under bell-glasses; ..., minerals, and an infinity of trumpery, ...which albums, great, small, and inter..., must by no means be forgotten.

The room is papered with *some splendacious* ...in blue and gold; a chandelier of im... ...gingerbread depends from the richly ...ceiling; every variety of otto..., lounger, settee, is scattered about, so ...to get a chair involves the right-of-search ...; the bell-pulls are painted in Poo...; there is a Brussels carpet of flaming..., curtains with massive fringes, bad ...in gorgeous frames; prints, after ..., of her Majesty and Prince Albert, of ...; and mezzotints of the Duke of Wel... ...and Sir Robert Peel, for whom the ...gentility-monger has a profound respect, and ...of whom he talks with a familiarity showing ...that it is not *his* fault, at least, if these exalted ...personages do not admit him to the honour ...of their acquaintance.

In fact, you see the drawing-room is not ...intended for sitting down in, and when the ...lady appears, you are inclined to believe she ...never sits down; at least the full-blown swell ...of that satin skirt seems never destined to the ...compression of a chair. The conversation is ...as usual—"Have you read the morning ...paper?"—meaning the Court Circular and ...fashionable intelligence; "do you know ...whether the Queen is at Windsor or Clare...mont, and how long her Majesty intends to ...remain; whether town is fuller than it was, ...or not so full; when the next Almack's ball ...takes place; whether you were at the last ...drawing-room, and which of the *debutantes* ...you most admire; whether Tamburini is to ...be denied us next year?" with many lamenta...tions touching the possible defection, as if the ...migrations of an opera thrush were of the least ...consequence to any rational creature—of ...course you don't say so, but lament Tamburini ...as if he were your father; "whether it is true ...that we are to have the two Fannies, Taglioni ...and Cerito, this season; and what a heaven ...of delight we shall experience from the united ...action of these twenty supernatural pettitoes." ...You needn't express yourself after this fashion ...else you will shock miss, who lounges near ...you in an agony of affected rapture; you must ...sigh, shrug your shoulders, twirl your cane, ...and say "divine—yes—hope it may be so—...exquisite—exquisite." This naturally leads ...you to the last new songs, condescendingly ...exhibited to you by miss, if you are *somebody*, ...(if nobody, miss does not appear;) you are in...formed that "*My heart is like a pickled salmon*" is dedicated to the Duchess of Mundun...gus, and thereupon you are favoured with ...sundry passages (out of Debrett) upon the ...intermarriages, &c., of that illustrious family; ...you are asked whether Bishop is not the com...poser of "*I saw her in a twinkling,*" and ...whether the minor is not fine? Miss tells you ...she has transposed it from G to C, as suiting ...her voice better—whereupon mamma ac...quaints you, that a hundred and twenty gui...neas for a harp is moderate, she thinks; you ...think so too, taking that opportunity to admire ...the harp, saying that you saw one exactly like ...it at Lord (any Lord that strikes you) So-and-So's, in St. James's-square. This produces ...an invitation to dinner; and with many la...mentations on English weather, and an eulo...gium on the climate of Florence, you pay your ...parting compliments, and take your leave.

At dinner you meet a claret-faced Irish absentee, whose good society is a good dinner, and who is too happy to be asked any where that a good dinner is to be had; a young silky clergyman, in black curled whiskers, and a white *choker*; one of the meaner fry of M.P.'s; a person who *calls himself* a foreign count; a claimant of a dormant peerage; a baronet of some sort, not above the professional; sundry propriety-faced people in yellow waistcoats, who say little, and whose social position you cannot well make out; half-a-dozen ladies of an uncertain age, dressed in grand style, with turbans of imposing *tournure*; and a young, diffident, equivocal-looking gent who sits at the bottom of the table, and whom you instinctively make out to be a family doctor, tutor, or nephew, with expectations. No young ladies, unless the young ladies of the family, appear at the dinner parties of these gentility-mongers; because the motive of the entertainment is pride, not pleasure; and therefore prigs and frumps are in keeping, and young women with brains, of power of conversation, would only distract attention from the grand business of life, that is to say, dinner; besides, a seat at table here is an object, where the expense is great, and nobody is asked for his or her own sake, but for an object either of ostentation, interest, or vanity. Hospitality never enters into the composition of a gentility-monger; he gives a dinner, wine, and a shake of the hand, but does not know what the word *welcome means*: he says, now and then, to his wife, "My dear, I think we must give a dinner;" a dinner is accordingly determined on, cards issued three weeks in advance, that you may be premeditatedly dull; the dinner is gorgeous to repletion, that conversation may be kept as stagnant as possible. Of those happy surprise invitations—those unexpected extemporaneous dinners, that as they come without thinking or expectation, so go off with *éclat*, and leave behind the memory of a cheerful evening—he has no idea; a man of fashion whose place is fixed, and who has only himself to please, will ask you to a slice of crimped cod and a hash of mutton, without ceremony; and when he puts a cool bottle on the table, after a dinner that he and his friend have really enjoyed, will never so much as apologise with, "my dear sir, I fear you have had a wretched dinner," or "I wish I had known; I should have had something better." This affected depreciation of his hospitality he leaves to the gentility-monger, who will insist on cramming with fish, flesh, and fowl, till you are like to burst; and then, by way of apology, get his guests to pay the reckoning in plethoric laudation of his mountain of victuals.

If you wait in the drawing-room, kicking your heels for an hour after the appointed time, although you arrived to a *minute*, as every Christian does, you may be sure that somebody who patronises the gentility-monger, probably the Honorable Mr. Sniftky, is expected, and has not come. It is in vain for you to attempt to talk to your host, hostess, or miss, who are absorbed, body and soul, in expectation of Honorable Sniftky; the propriety-faced people in the yellow waistcoats attitudinize in groups about the room, putting one pump out, drawing the other in, inserting the thumb gracefully in the arm-hole of the yellow waistcoats, and talking *icicles*; the young fellows play with a sprig of lily-of-the-valley in a button-hole—admire a flowing portrait of miss, asking one another if it is not very like—or hang over the back of a chair of one of the turbaned ladies, who gives good evening parties; the host receives a great many compliments upon one thing and another, from some of the professed diners-out, who take every opportunity of paying for their dinner beforehand; everybody freezes with the chilling sensation of dinner deferred, and "curses, not loud but deep," are imprecated on the Honorable Sniftky. At last, a prolonged *rat-tat-tat* announces the arrival of the noble beast, the lion of the evening; the Honorable Sniftky, who is a junior clerk in the Foreign Office, is announced by the footman out of livery, (for the day), and announces himself a minute after; he comes in a *long-tailed* coat and boots, to show his contempt for his entertainers, and mumbles a sort of apology for keeping his betters waiting, which is received by the gentility-monger, his lady, and *miss*, with nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles of unqualified admiration and respect.

As the order of precedence at the house of a gentility-monger is not strictly understood, the host desires Honorable Sniftky to take down miss; and calling out the names of the other guests, like a muster-master of the guards, pairs them, and sends them down to the dining-room, where you find the nephew or the family doctor (or whatever he is), who has inspected the arrangement of the table, already in waiting.

You take your place, not without the excess of ceremony that distinguishes the table of a gentility-monger: the Honorable Sniftky *ex officio*, takes his place between mamma and miss, glancing vacantly round the table, lest anybody should think himself especially honoured by a fixed stare: covers are removed by the mob of occasional waiters, in attendance, and white soup and brown soup, thick and heavy as judges of assize, go circuit.

Then comes hobnobbing, with an interlocutory dissertation upon a *plateau candelabrum*, or some other superfluous machine, in the centre of the table. One of the professed diners-out, discovers for the twentieth time an inscription in dead silver on the pedestal, and inquires with well affected ignorance, whether that is a present; the gentility-monger asks the diner-out to wine, as he deserves, then enters into a long apologetical self-laudation of his exertions in behalf of the Cannibal Islands, Aborigines, Protection and British Subject Transportation Society, (some emigration crimping scheme, in short,) in which his humble efforts to diffuse civilization and promote Christianity, however unworthy, ("No, no!" from the diner-out,) gained the esteem of his fellow-labourers, and the approbation of his own con——— "Shall I send you some fish, sir?" says the man at the foot of the table, addressing himself to the honorable Sniftky, and cutting short the oration.

A monstrous salmon and a huge turbot are now dispensed to the hungry multitude; the gentility-monger has no idea that the biggest turbot is not the best; he knows it is the dearest, and that is enough for him; he would have his dishes like his cash-book, to show at once how much he has at his banker's. When the flesh of the guests has been sufficiently fishified, there is an *interregnum* filled up with another circuit of wine, until the arrival of the *pièces de resistance*, the imitations of made dishes, and the usual *etceteras*. The conversation, meanwhile, is carried on in a *staccato* style; a touch here, a hit there, a miss almost everywhere; the Honorable Sniftky turning the head of mamma with affected compliments, and hob-nobbing to himself without intermission. After a sufficiently tedious interval, the long succession of wasteful extravagance is cleared away with the upper table-cloth; the dowagers, at a look from our hostess, rise with dignity and decorously retire, miss modestly bringing up the rear—the man at the foot of the table with the handle of the door in one hand, and a napkin in the other, bowing them out.

Now the host sings out to the Honorable Snifiky to draw his chair closer and be jovial, as if people, after an oppressively expensive dinner, can be jovial *to order*. The wine goes round, and laudations go with it; the professed diners-out enquire the vintage; the Honorable Mr. Sniftky intrenches himself behind a rampart of fruit dishes, speaking only when he is spoken to, and glancing inquisitively at the several speakers, as much as to say, "What a fellow you are to talk;" the host essays a *bon-mot* or tells a story bordering on the *ideal*, which he thinks is fashionable, and shows that he knows life; the Honorable Sniftky *drinks* claret from a beer-glass, and after the third bottle, affects to discover his mistake, wondering what he could be thinking of; this produces much laughter from all save the profes*sed* diners-out, who dare not take such a liberty, and is *the* jest of the evening,

MONOMANIA.—OPINION OF THE JUDGES.—HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday.—The Judges, consisting of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Justices Pattesou, Williams, Coleridge, Wightman, Erskine, Maule, Coltman, and Barons Parke, Gurney, and Rolfe, this morning attended the House of Lords, to answer certain questions which had been put to them respecting the law in cases of monomania. The questions were in the following form:—"1. What is the law respecting alleged crimes committed by persons afflicted with insane delusion, in respect of one or more particular subjects or persons; as, for instance, whether at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, the accused knew he was acting contrary to law, but did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of insane delusion, of redressing or revenging some supposed grievance or injury, or of producing some supposed public benefit? 2. What are the proper questions to be submitted to the jury when a person alleged to be affected with insane delusions respecting one or more particular subjects, or persons, is charged with the commission of a crime (murder for example), and insanity is set up as a defence? 3. In what terms ought the question to be left to the jury, as to the prisoner's state of mind at the time when the act was committed? 4. If a person under an insane delusion as to existing facts commits an offence in consequence thereof, is he thereof excused? 5. Can a medical man, conversant with the disease of insanity, who never saw the prisoner previous to the trial, but who was present during the whole trial and the examination of all the witnesses, be asked his opinion as to the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of the commission of the alleged offence, or his opinion whether the prisoner was conscious, at the time of doing the act, that he was acting contrary to law, or whether he was labouring under any, and what, delusion at the time?"—Mr. Justice Maule, who differed somewhat from the rest of the judges, first delivered his opinion. Lord Justice Tindal then read the opinions of the other judges. He said, in answer to the first question, the judges were of opinion that notwithstanding the party did so act with the view of redressing some injury, or producing some public benefit, he was punishable according to the nature of the crime committed, if he knew that he was acting contrary to the law. The judges thought that the second and third questions might very properly be answered together,—and their opinion was, that the jury ought to be told that every man was presumed to be of sane mind, and in possession of sufficient reason, to be responsible for his acts, till the contrary was proved; and that to establish a defence on the ground of insanity, it must be proved that the party was labouring under the defect from such a disease of the mind as not to be in a state to know the nature of the act, or, if he knew the nature of the act, then not to know whether he was right or wrong in the doing of it. If the party was conscious that the act he was engaged in performing was one which he ought not to do, he ought to be punished for doing it. The sole course to be adopted, therefore, was to settle the question whether, at the time of doing the act, he knew that what he was so doing was wrong. The answer to the fourth question must depend on the nature of the delusion. But assuming, as before, that he was labouring under a partial delusion, and was not in other respects insane, he must be considered the same, with respect to his responsibility, as if the fact on which he entertained the delusion was a reality. Thus, if he thought that another man was about to take away his life, and he killed that man in what he believed to be self-defence, he would be free from liability to punishment. If, on the other hand, he killed a man in revenge for an injury which he believed that man to have committed towards him, he would be liable to it. In answer to the fifth question, his lordship said, that the judges were of opinion that a medical man could not, in strictness be asked a question in the above terms stated; for each of those questions involved the determination of the questions of fact deposed to by the witnesses and which were, therefore, fit only for the decision of the Jury, and could not be made a question of science. But whenever a question of science could be put without involving the decision of questions of fact, it might be convenient to put the question in that form, though it could not be so done as a matter of right.—Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, Lord Cottenham, and the Lord Chancellor, thanked the learned Judges for the attention and learning with which they had answered the questions.—Some conversation then took place on Lord Brougham asking when the learned Judges would be able to answer the questions put to them by the House of Lords, with reference to the validity of certain marriages that had taken place in Ireland. The Judges, it appeared, have been so fully employed that they have not been able as yet to direct their attention to that subject, nor will they be enabled so to do until after the long vacation.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart at eleven o'clock, Chinese Curiosities.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at eleven o'clock, Calicoes and Prints; at half past twelve, Earthenware.

MR. CARFRAE.—On the premises of Mr. Coyle, at eleven o'clock, Stock-in-Trade, Shop Fixtures, Household Furniture, Crockery, Watches, Jewellery, and Phaeton.

MR. LOPDELL.—At the Cattle Market, at eleven o'clock, Cows and Calves.

COUNTRY SALE.

MR. W. DIMMITT.—At the premises of Mary Lakeman, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, this day, the Stock-in-trade, Furniture, Fittings, Publican's License, a Dray, &c.

BIRTH.

At Coerwull, Vale of Clwyd, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. A. Brown, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th November, 1843, by Special License, by the Rev. Mr. Walsh, Esther, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Roberts, formerly of the Commissariat Department, and niece of the Rev. Frederick Roberts, of the Established Church, of Prince Edward's Island, to William Peisley, Esq., of Parramatta.

STEAM TO PORT PHILLIP AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

THE fine first-class Iron Steamer *SHAMROCK*, G. Gilmore, Commander, will leave Sydney for Twofold Bay, Melbourne, and Launceston, on TUESDAY, 14th November, at nine o'clock forenoon precisely; goods to be put on board by twelve o'clock on Monday, 13th, and passengers are requested to leave their names by the same time for clearance at the Water Police Office.

NOTICE.—The *Shamrock* will go alongside the Wharfs, both at Melbourne and Launceston, with goods and passengers; and on or about the 5th, and also the 26th December, will be leaving Sydney again for the above places.

Fares and freights as usual, and to be paid before sailing.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
H.R.S.N.Co., November 6. 6294

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,
(Touching at the Bay of Islands if sufficient inducement offers),

THE FAST-SAILING BRIG *TRYPHENA*, T. Horn, master, will sail positively on the 20th instant. For freight or passage apply to,

C. ABERCROMBIE, or to
GEORGE THORNTON,
6389 Custom House.

FOR SINGAPORE,
(Touching at Port Phillip, Adelaide, King George's Sound, and Swan River, if sufficient freight should offer).

THE A1 BARQUE *PREMIER*, W. Browarigg, commander, will positively sail on the 9th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, off Campbell's Wharf. 6384

FOR HOBART TOWN,
(WARRANTED FIRST VESSEL,)

THE *WATERLILY*, to sail on Sunday, the 12th instant. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Captain Hayle, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
6293 Queen-street.

MR. CARFRAE respectfully intimates that he has commenced business in Sydney as an AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

101, GEORGE-STREET,
6280 Adjoining the Bank of Australasia.

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL AGENT.

MR. JAMES SOLOMON, of West Maitland, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of an Auctioneer and General Agent, and hopes that by punctuality and attention, to merit the good opinion of his patrons.

Wool purchased for Cash.
West Maitland, November 1. 6189

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. STRUTT begs leave to inform her friends generally that she has removed her establishment from 75, Pitt street, to Jamison-street, next to Mr. Thorne's, where she hopes to receive the same support she has hitherto received. Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with superior lodgings on moderate terms. 6330

IN THE ESTATE OF W. BARNETT, GROCER, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

THE Provisional Trustees in the above Estate request the creditors will meet them at Mr. William Barnett's house, in George-street, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of deciding whether it would be more beneficial to close the Estate at once, or to continue it on for a short period.

JOHN MORRIS,
Accountant to the Estate.
Pitt-street, November 6. 6390

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the undersigned are requested to present them at the office of Robert Johnston, Esq., solicitor, Windsor, where arrangements will be made for their liquidation; and all persons are cautioned against giving credit to any person *whatsoever* on my account, either by a *produced written order or otherwise*.

J. R. ROUSE.
Guntawong, near Mudgee, October 28. 6279

THE inhabitants in the vicinity of the Old Toll-bar, Parramatta-street, return their sincere thanks to Mr. Robert Hancock, for the trouble he has taken in calling the attention of the Right Worshipful the Mayor to the want of water in that neighbourhood. Their thanks are especially due to that officer for his prompt personal attendance on the spot, on two occasions, to examine the pipes,—(and also to the Council,) for the sufficient supply that has been obtained of that article, so much required for the comfort and convenience of the citizens in that locality.

Sydney, November 6. 6278

NOTICE—TO GRAZIERS & OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE HILL having stated in the *Herald* of this day that I was no longer a purchaser of cattle, or otherwise, on his account,—I beg to inform the public that I never was a servant of his; what cattle I purchased were on my own account (not Mr. Hill's). When I purchased cattle, if it suited Mr. Hill's convenience he took them, and if not he rejected them. I also beg to inform Graziers and others that I still continue to purchase cattle as heretofore, without connexion with any other party or parties whatever. All communications to be addressed to my residence, Pitt-street.

THOMAS ARGENT.
Sydney, November 6. 6282

NOTICE.—If Mr. John Forsyth does not pay, or cause to be paid, the amount due to me for Board and Lodging, &c., the Goods of his, left in my possession, will be sold by public auction, in seven days from the date hereof, to defray the same.

JAMES OLLIS, Clarence-street.
November 6. 6283

NOTICE is hereby given, that if Heinrch Boecking does not pay the sum he is indebted to me, the goods left in my possession by him will be sold in ten days from this date.

A. THOMAS,
6275 Castlereagh-street.

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned to scrutinize Cheques purporting to be drawn by Isaac Shepherd, on the Bank of New South Wales, as several forged cheques have been presented for payment.

ISAAC SHEPHERD.

Tenders for carpenters' work required; apply to Isaac Shepherd, Kissing Point.

Kissing Point, November 4. 6316

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, has been reduced one penny per bushel, or two shillings and eight-pence per ton of thirty-two bushels.

PHILIP P. KING,
Commissioner Aust. Agr. Company.
November 1. 6038

NOW LANDING, and for sale by the undersigned—
Gin, in whole red cases
Superior champagne, in three-dozen cases
Bottled ale and porter
Spades, shovels, and nails, of all descriptions
Assorted hardware and hoop iron
Liverpool salt, and Yorkshire hams in prime condition
Liverpool soap of very superior quality
Cotton-wick and mould candles
Blasting and canister gunpowder
Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes, assorted
Woolpacks and twilled woolbagging
Brown and bleached canvas and tarpauling
A general assortment of drugs
LIKEWISE,
A complete assortment of dry goods, comprising almost every article at present in demand.

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
6301 Harrington-street.

JUST LANDED, and ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, for cash only—
One thousand prime York hams
Three hundred sides English bacon.
The above are particularly recommended to private families, as they will on inspection be found of a very superior description.

JOHN STIRLING,
6322 Lower George-street.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned—
Two London built Omnibusses
Two ditto ditto Stage Coaches
One new handsome Britzka
One ditto Stanhope
Two ditto Dennetts
Several sets of best Phaeton and Gig Harness
Twelve best Hunting Saddles, made by the well known house of G. Palliser and Co., London.
Also, a quantity of Bridles, Bits, &c.
A case of double-barrel Guns
Rosewood, cane, and rush-bottom Chairs
Carriage rugs
Blankets
Gig shafts, round ends, futchells and heads
Williams's blacking
Tobacco pipes, 10 and 15 inches
Invoice of cutlery and ironmongery
Ditto ditto boots and shoes
Iron assorted
Champagne, claret, ale, and porter
English sole leather, &c., &c.

JOHN GIBLETT & CO.
90, Pitt-street. 6300

TO THE EPICURES OF SYDNEY.

AN immense GREEN TURTLE, weighing three hundred pounds, caught at Jervis Bay, will be dressed This Day, November 7th, (and will be ready at eleven o'clock) at J. FIELDING'S CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT. Next door to the Victoria Theatre.

J. Fielding wishing to give his Friends and Customers an opportunity of having a plate of REAL TURTLE SOUP, has reduced the price to 1s. 6d. a plate, or 5s. a quart, early application is therefore necessary, as he's afraid if the Corporation gets a scent of it they will have it all. 6391

SELLING OFF.

THE remaining Stock of the Staffordshire Warehouse, No. 58, George street, (next door to Mr. Bowden's, Ironmonger) is now SELLING OFF AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE, consisting of China breakfast, tea, and coffee sets, cut decanters, tumblers, and wine glasses; plates, dishes, and every article in earthenware. This is a good opportunity for Storekeepers and Families, as the whole must be cleared out in a short time.

Goods packed with care.
THOMAS R. COATES.
Staffordshire Warehouse,
58, George-street. 6317

TO GINGER-BEER BREWERS, GROCERS, TANNERS, DYERS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has been honoured with instructions to sell by private contract the following articles, imported by the last arrivals:—
Powdered cream of tartar
Essence of lemon
Oil of peppermint (English)
Crystallised tartaric acid
Jamaica ginger
Barbadoes ginger
Powdered ginger
Carbonate of soda
Washing soda
Rochelle salts
Carraway seeds
Salad oil
Alum
Rotten stone
Pearl ashes
Congreve matches
Canary, hemp, and rape seeds
Gum Arabic, Thy.
Chipped logwood
Blue stone
Arsenic
Mercurial ointment
Sugar of lead
Powdered linseed
Daffy's elixir
Flour of sulphur, and milk of sulphur
Butler's extract of sarsaparilla
Pill boxes, of all sizes
Sarsaparilla root

With a very extensive assortment of drugs and chemicals, embracing every article required in that department.

ALSO,
Superior sherry, in three dozen cases, at reduced prices, to meet the depressed state of the times
Ditto, in hogsheads and quarter casks
Bottled port
Dunbar's ale, in three dozen casks, at 9s. per dozen
Lemon syrup, in one dozen cases, in fine order.

Any part of the above may be had on very reasonable terms, by application at the office of

GEORGE A. LLOYD.
Bridge-street, November 7. 6318

WORTH READING.

THE question being asked on all sides—How can Hayes make Clothing so much cheaper than any other?—the Trade of course, echoes: Oh! its all *humbug*. Now, I must distinctly declare it is not humbug, but *facts*, (which are stubborn things,) in proof of which, I fearlessly call upon any one of the many thousands I have had the honor of working for during the last five years, to cite one case in which a coat has been returned for being inferior in make or quality; but I will explain how I can make clothes so cheap. It is the practice of the Trade to give credit, and a laid-down maxim, that one debt in every three will be a bad one: whereas I give no credit; consequently every one pays only for what he gets, and thus the riddle is solved. In conclusion, I respectfully entreat of those gentlemen who fancy high priced articles, to throw aside the weak prejudice that cheap tailors cannot be good ones, and make one trial of the undersigned, by which, in an outlay of ten pounds, they will save four at least.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dress Coats from	2	5	0	@	3	7	6
Orleans or Cashmerette	1	17	6	"	2	2	0
Frock Coats 7s. 6d. extra							
Black Dress Trowsers	1	5	0	"	1	12	6
Drill, Duck, and Gambroon	0	15	0	"	0	18	0
Black Cassimere Vests	0	12	0	"	0	15	6
Silk or Satin ditto	0	16	0	"	1	1	0
Best French ditto					1	5	0
Colonial Tweed Coats	1	15	0				
Ditto ditto Trowsers	0	15	6				
Blue Jackets	1	6	0	"	2	2	0

TERMS—CASH, ON DELIVERY.
H. HAYES, Tailor and Draper,
6321 5 doors north of the Royal Hotel.

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, Rum of superior quality, at any strength. Samples may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peek and Co.

FISHER AND CO.
November 6. 6386

BOARD AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN of regular habits can be accommodated with the above, upon moderate terms, in a cottage pleasantly situated in Elizabeth-street, were there are no other boarders, two doors south of the Bazaar. 6277

ONE HUNDRED THANKS.

ONE HUNDRED THANKS will be given to any person who will procure for the advertiser a permanent government appointment of not less than £150 per annum. The strictest secresy will be observed. Address by letter post-paid, to O. P., at the *Herald* Office.

November 7. 6276

TO AUCTIONEERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

IN consequence of a further reduction in Mr. Samuel Lyons's establishment, the undersigned will be happy to engage as Clerk, &c., to any auctioneer or merchant requiring an experienced hand. Satisfactory references as to character and ability during the last four years can be given; immediate attention will be paid to letters (post paid) addressed W. Williams, to be left at the *Herald* Office. 6319

WANTED, an assistant for the Drapery. Enquire at

WADE'S,
Devonshire House, Pitt-street.
November 6. 6388

WANTED, a Youth from 16 to 19 years of age; must be respectably recommended, and able to write a good hand. Apply to Mr. T. Trood, stationer, King-street. 6303

TO LET, the house in Wyatt's Buildings, Castlereagh-street, lately occupied by Dr. Welch. Rent, £80. Apply to him, or to Mr. Wyatt, the owner. 6315

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, all those business premises, No. 44, Lower George-street, Sydney, lately in the occupation of G. L. Robinson and Co. Rent very low. Apply to A. & S. Lyons, Pitt-street. 6299

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS.
PRIME MILCH COWS.

MR. H. LOPDELL will sell by Auction, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 7th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Some superior Milking Cows, with calves, in fine condition. 6392

EAU DE COLOGNE, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, HARE SOUP, LIQUEURS, GUNS, AND CUTLERY.

MR. S. LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Fourteen men's best Chesterfield coats
Six dozen carpet bags, with locks and keys
Twelve dozen hassocks
One hundred and twenty pieces of silk handkerchiefs
Twenty-eight pieces spun ditto, one dozen in each
One hundred and forty-eight pounds of hare soup, in 2lb. tins
Twenty single and three double-barrel guns
Forty large and small size liqueurs
Seventy boxes eau de Cologne
Twenty plate looking-glasses
Ten bedsteads. 6314

DERWENT WHEAT.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Five hundred bushels of Derwent Wheat

The above is a first-rate sample, and will be sold to suit the wants of purchasers.

Terms, Cash. 6304

TO PUBLICANS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, SETTLERS, AND OTHERS. EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINES.
UNRESERVED.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia:
40 hogsheads first quality Tarragona wine
30 hogsheads } Marsala, "Woodhouse's"
50 quarter casks } well known brand
30 quarter-casks sherry wine
2 pipes }
4 hogsheads } Port wine
81 quarter-casks }
10 cases London bottled port, 3 dozen each
12 ditto ditto sherry, 3 dozen each
15 cases champagne, 1 dozen each
31 baskets ditto, 1 dozen each
5 hogsheads Hennessy's brandy
5 puncheons B. P. rum, 9 O.P.

Terms of payment.—Under £30, cash; above that sum, by a cash deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of purchase on the fall of the hammer, and the residue within 30 days thereof, it being understood that no goods are to be removed until the full payment is completed. Thirty days' discount allowed, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on sums above £30, if paid within 48 hours of sale. 6305

CROCKERY.

R. FAWCETT will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, at half-past nine for ten precisely: Five crates and one cask, containing large cups and saucers, blue and printed edged plates, Dutch jugs, mugs, baking dishes, soup tureens, sauce boats, covered dishes and salad bowls, &c., &c.

Terms, Cash on delivery.
6323

NO RESERVE.
TO LACEMEN, DRAPERS, DEALERS, &c.

R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, at half past 9 for 10 precisely,

R, GP within diamond §.

One case containing—White bobbin-net, white Paris net, white silk patent stripes, black cotton Brussels nets, black silk Chantilly nets and veils, white lace shawls, and black silk squares.

Terms—Cash. 6324

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, at half-past nine for ten precisely,
One case cambric prints
Two cases cotton and silk shawls
One case mousseline de laine dresses
One case printed jaconets
One British corahs
One bale linen ticks
One case white and gold reel cotton
One case white cotton braces
One case India-rubber ditto
One case llama handkerchiefs and shawls
One bale of flannels
One bale super and shirting calicos
Two bales unbleached ditto
One bale regatta shirts
One case checked muslins
One case green, amber, and white lenos.
With a quantity of other soft goods.

Terms—Cash on delivery. 6325

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM JOHN LAMB.
(Under the Act of Council, 5th Victoria, No. 17, by order of the Trustee).

MR. N. RUNDLE will sell by auction, at the London Tavern, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, at Seven o'clock precisely,

A sixty acre FARM, parish of Alnwick, county of Northumberland, being near the well known property of John Eales, Esq., of the Hunter; the whole farm nearly cleared and fenced, with a small cottage erected thereon.

TERMS.—Twenty five per cent. cash deposit; the residue on the completion of the transfer.
6302

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Hayward, Pitt-street, next door to John Hosking, Esq., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at eleven o'clock,

Household Furniture, consisting of—chairs, tables, couches, frames and cushions, stools, sideboards, card tables, pictures, ink-stands, billiard balls, fenders and irons, window blinds, cruet-stands, tea-trays, china and glass, four-post bedsteads, mattrasses, bolsters and pillows, curtains, blankets, sheets, gardening implements, &c., &c.

ALSO,
A very fine Billiard Table, Rack and Balls complete. 6296

WINE, TEA, RAISINS, AND BOTTLED FRUITS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Eighteen dozen superior Sherry wine
Four boxes black tea in 28lbs.
Four boxes raisins 25lbs. each
Two drums figs
Thirty cases bottled fruits, three dozen each

Terms, Cash. 6297

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex *Hereford*, from Liverpool, damaged by salt water.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock,

F in diamond, § 416 (part bale)—
Twelve pieces 9-8 quarter 30 inch stout navy blue

F in diamond, § 421 (part bale)—
Eight pieces, each 38½ yards, longcloth
One piece longcloth, 40 yards.

Terms at sale. 6298

HOUSEHOLD & OFFICE FURNITURE

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

(The property of an insolvent estate,—by order of the Trustees.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of rosewood, cedar, and loo tables, mahogany chairs, fenders and fire-irons, wardrobes, glass, plated goods, &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of book shelves, paper presses, desks, &c.

ALSO:
A serviceable four-wheeled Carriage.

Terms—Cash. 6281

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. A. B. SPARK.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell, by public auction, by order of the Trustees, at his Auction Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

Horses, cattle, and sheep; stations, with improvements, agricultural and garden implements, drays; also, Bank and Insurance Companies' Shares, Stock-in-Trade and Effects, viz.:—

Lot No 1—All right and interest in the splendid station at Maneroo called "Cooma"
750 head of cattle
4815 sheep with wool
6 horses, pigs, poultry, implements, &c.
The cattle include several valuable imported bulls and cows, and the sheep are free of all disease, and with the wool on.

Lot No 2—All right, title, and interest in station at the Clarence River
207 head of cattle
4683 sheep, with wool
Pigs, poultry, implements, &c.
N.B.—These sheep may be either taken with or without the wool.

Lot No. 3—The superior Breeding Stud at the Kangaroo Ground, consisting of
87 head of horse stock
106 head of cattle, including several imported

Lot No 4.—225 head of cattle in the charge of J. Larnack, Esq., running near Liverpool Plains.

Lot No. 5.—502 sheep in charge of Mr. A. M'Leod, near Goulburn.

N.B. The above lot will be put up in a whole or divided in any manner to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Lot No. 6.—Shares in the Commercial Bank, £850 paid up.

Lot No. 7.—70 shares in the General Assurance Company, £420 paid up.

Lot No. 8.—Shares in the Alliance Assurance Company, £720 paid up.

Lot No. 9.—Shares in the Gas Light Company, £900 paid up.

Lot No. 10.—One Share in the Sugar Company.

N.B. These Shares will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Lot No. 11.—Interest in the *Victoria*, steamer, £500 paid up.

Lot No. 12.—Interest in the *Sophia Jane*, steamer, £600 paid.

Lot No. 13.—Interest in the *Maitland*, steamer £500 paid.

The Stock-in-Trade and other Effects belonging to the Estate, viz.:—
1 bale pilot cloth
4 cases printing paper
Drawing paper
6 cases lithographic stones and paper
6 barrels pork
1 chest and 3 half chests tea, &c.

TERMS.—Deposit 20 per cent. upon the fall of the hammer, and residue by bills at 3 and 6 months, subject to approval. 6295

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 7.
M'Mahan v. Johnson.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above-named defendant, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate at Lane Cove, containing five acres, more or less, whereon is erected a Cottage, containing eight rooms, occupied by plaintiff as a public-house, four acres of the above land are planted with fruit trees, bearing, and in excellent condition, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6146 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 4, 1843.
Phelps v. Jones;
Brown v. Same.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to all those premises, situate at Darlinghurst, and now in the occupation of the said defendant, unless these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6268 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 6, 1843.
Tegg v. Hayward.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household and office furniture, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6307 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 6, 1843.
Byrne v. Regan.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, on the Dog-Trap Road, near Parramatta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of Household Furniture, Spirits, Ales, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6311 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 6th November, 1843.
Petty v. Carrington.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, Marsden-street, Parramatta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of Household Furniture, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6310 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 6, 1843.
Robertson v. Waters.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant in and to an allotment of land on the Surry Hills, near Sydney, formerly known as "Waters's Garden," bounded by Victoria-street about thirty-two feet, by about one hundred and forty feet in depth, on which is erected a stone house, and six cottages of two rooms each, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6309 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 6, 1843.
Phelps v. Gannon.

ON MONDAY, the 13th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant in and to all those premises formerly occupied by defendant, situate in Argyle-street, Sydney, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
6308 Under Sheriff.

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COUNCIL PAPERS.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. DR. NICHOLSON to move for leave to bring in a Bill, to impose a duty on manufactured sugar imported into the colony of New South Wales.
2. Mr. Windeyer to move for leave to bring in a Bill, founded on the Report from the Monetary Confusion Committee.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Sydney Dispensary Bill; second reading.
2. Governor's Message on Colonial Distillation Laws; to be considered.
3. Governor's Message on Supplementary Estimate for 1843; to be considered.
4. Estimates of Expenditure for 1844; to be further considered in Committee.
5. Friendly Society's Bill; second reading.
6. Governor's Salary Bill; to be considered in Committee.
7. Campbelltown District Council Bill; second reading.
8. Postage Act amendment Bill; to be further considered in Committee.
9. Sheriff's Bill; second reading.
10. Maintenance of Light Houses Bill; to be further considered in Committee.
11. Insolvent Act; Governor's Message to be considered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Lang to move, That the Petition for relief to the labouring classes of Sydney, now suffering great distress from want of employment, be taken into consideration.
2. Mr. Elwin to move, That the Registry Bill, as re-printed with the amendments as proposed by the Select Committee to whom the same was referred, be read a second time, and, together with the Report from such Committee, be taken into consideration by a Committee of the whole House.
3. Mr. Elwin to move, That the Savings' Bank Bill, together with the Report from the Select Committee to whom the same was referred, be taken into consideration by a Committee of the whole House.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill; second reading.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Nicholson to move, That the Resolution of the Committee of the whole House, abolishing the Police Magistracy of Geelong, the Grange, and other Police Districts of Port Phillip, be severally re-considered in Committee.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Call of the House for re-considering Windsor Police Magistracy.

Supplementary Estimate of the Probable Expenses of the undermentioned Departments and Services in the Colony of New South Wales, for the year 1843.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	£	s.	d.
Speaker at £500 per annum, from 1st August	206	6	8
Type required by the Government Printer, to forward the Printing for the Council ..	250	0	0
Incidental Expenses	150	0	0
	606	6	8

COLONIAL DISTILLERIES.

	£	s.	d.
Increase to the salary of the Chief Inspector, from £200 to £250 per annum, from 1st July	25	0	0
Increase to the salaries of two Inspectors, from £100 to £180 each per annum, from 1st January	160	0	0
Four additional Inspectors, at £180 each per annum, three from 1st February, and one from 21st February ..	649	5	8
	834	5	8

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

	£	s.	d.
To meet the half salary of the Rev. William Cowper, D.D., absent on leave in 1842 ..	230	0	0

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS.

	£	s.	d.
Towards building New Government House, Sydney, a further sum of	2000	0	0
Towards building the New Gaol, Darlinghurst, a further sum of	1000	0	0
Towards building the New Gaol, Parramatta, a further sum of	1338	6	8
Towards building the New Gaol, Bathurst, a further sum of ..	2000	0	0
Erecting an additional building to the Council Chambers, Sydney, and providing furniture for the same	2800	0	0
For the employment of mechanics and labourers in Sydney, agreeably to the resolution of the Legislative Council, on 3rd October, 1843 ..	2500	0	0
	11,638	6	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

	£	s.	d.
To meet the expense of collecting the names, and making out the lists of qualified electors, the cost of erecting booths, and other incidental expenses of elections for the New Legislative Council..	1200	0	0
In aid of the Sydney Dispensary, an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions in 1842	357	7	6
Gratuity to Mr. Henry Fowler, in consideration of serious personal injury sustained by him, from wounds received in the capture of bushrangers ..	200	0	0
	1757	7	6
Total	15,068	6	6

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON MONETARY CONFUSION.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1843.

Thomas Holt, Esq , called in and examined :

1. You have lately embarked a great deal of capital in this colony, I believe? I have embarked some capital in this colony, but cannot say a great deal.

2. You are aware that we are at present in a state of great distress from being unable to pay the debts contracted during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840? I am.

3. That all property is at present unsaleable at anything like its value? Yes.

4. Have you formed an opinion as to any mode by which a portion of this distress might be relieved? I feel every confidence that if a similar system were introduced into this colony, to that which has been established in Prussia for the last seventy years, it would be productive of great relief.

5. Will you be kind enough, as far as you are acquainted with it, to give us a history of the system, and the mode in which it is at present worked? I have resided upwards of nine years on the continent, chiefly in Prussia, where we had an establishment for the purchasing and sorting of wool, for our house in Leeds. The nature of my business, consequently, brought me into considerable intercourse with the Prussian landholders, who generally farm their own estates. The Pfandbriefes were first introduced in Silesia in 1769, to relieve the unparalleled scarcity of money that then existed in consequence of the Silesian war; afterwards they were introduced into Brandenburgh, in 1777; Pomerania, 1781; West Prussia, 1787; East Prussia, 1788; and afterwards into Hanover, and other German States. They were introduced into Posan, before my arrival in the country, in 1833.

6. The system that was commenced seventy years ago, is still working? Yes, most successfully; you have an opportunity of seeing that in the Province of Posan; the system has only been in operation there during the last, I think, ten or twelve years, and estates have greatly increased in value. I know instances where they have increased nearly five-fold, for formerly private persons would hardly lend any money on them, and it was exceedingly difficult to find a purchaser for them.

7. Would you be kind enough to describe, more particularly, the nature of the instrument, the mode in which it originated, and the way in which the public is secured against its depreciation? I merely speak from my own experience, and from the information I have collected from the landowners, &c. I have not read any work on the subject, except *Brockhan's Lexicon*. These Pfanbriefes are not the same for every province—they are generally on a sheet of paper, with a fly leaf, on which is appended coupons, or orders for the half-yearly payment of interest; the Pfanbriefe contains nothing further than the name of the estate, the name of the mortgagor, the letter, and the number, and also two official signatures, similar to a bank note. They are divided into small sums; we have had them as low as $50, or £7 10s.,—but I believe they are also in some provinces as low as $20, or £3. I do not think there are any higher than $4000, or £150; they are not used as a circulating medium, but there are in Prussia, an immense number of Geldwechslers, or money-changers, who are always purchasers and sellers of them at a trifling profit, so that any party may raise money upon them, at a moment's notice. They do not circulate as mere coin, because they are always at a premium. We formerly, in travelling in the provinces where there was a difficulty to get money—carried a large quantity with us in our carriage, but did not find it to answer, on account of the difficulty we had in getting those of the province in which we were about to travel, as the farmers prefer, and will give a higher premium for those of the province in which they live; it might be that they thought they were more secure from having their neighbours, or their own Pfandbriefe, than those of distant provinces, but I think it is principally on account of the interest, or coupons, being made payable on certain days in the chief towns of the province, as well as in Berlin. If Pfandbriefe were established in New South Wales, and those of Port Phillip made a separate issue, there can be no doubt but that the inhabitants of that district would prefer their own Pfandbriefe to any other, and more especially if the interest of them was made payable in Melbourne.

8. When you spoke just now of £3 and so forth, were you speaking of the value of the principal of the Pfandbriefe, or of the value of the interest? Of the principal; the interest, of course, is a mere trifle.

9. The interest on these small mortgages, were of course expressed in the lowest denomination of money in the country, on the fly-leaf? Yes.

10. And as the interest became due, were these coupons which expressed the amount of interest, cut off and paid away as money? They are constantly.

11. Do they remain out in circulation, like local bank notes? No; after a certain term, I am nearly certain it is six months, they become quite invalid.

12. Is it part of the system there, that they must be paid in, or that the interest must be demanded within six months? I think, as I have said, the term is six months, but no one likes to take them when they are a few months older, because the time approaches when they become quite valueless.

13. But do they circulate almost up to the time when they must be presented for payment? Not unless it be some parties living at a distance, who have not had an opportunity of paying them; every one getting them is anxious to present them as soon as possible, for fear the time should slip over.

14. If not compelled to present them, they would continue to circulate freely? For years, no doubt.

15. Do you know whether the instrument you speak of, is an original instrument, signed by the landholder, or whether be signs some instrument which is deposited with the Government, and the Government issues this to him? He signs an instrument of mortgage, which is delivered to the Landschaft, or Land-board; from them he receives the Pfandbriefe in return.

16. On one page is stated the amount of principal, and the other page with the coupons annexed, is stated the sums due for interest at different periods? Yes.

17. Then I presume, these sums for interest vary in amount according to the length of time that the mortgage has to run? The interest is always calculated exactly for each half-year.

18. Does the number of coupons vary? Yes.

19. Then the mortgages are not taken for any fixed number of years by Government regulation, but according to the number fixed upon by the party mortgaging? These are never paid off; although the principal part of my business has been with landholders, I have seldom or never known an instance of a mortgagor paying off a mortgage, as by doing so he would lose his interest in the sinking fund.

20. Will you give the whole history of the Pfandbriefe from the beginning,—say you are a landholder, and want to raise £100? Supposing I have a property on which I wish to obtain a mortgage of £100; I go to Government and deposit my title deeds; the Government would have my property valued, and if they find the title correct, and the security sufficient, the mortgagor is asked in what sums he would like to receive the amount, and if he says he would like to have it in Pfandbriefes for £5, £10, £15, or £20, they are made out for those sums. But as regards the coupons, they are all for the same term, for two years, in most of the provinces.

21. What does Government consider sufficient security? They take the property at half the value at which it is estimated by the Government valuer.

22. The interest on the mortgage, or the proportion of mortgage on the Pfanbriefe that is to accrue, is put in the shape of coupons? Yes; sometimes it happens that persons who are needy, who are in want of money, will cut off the whole of the coupons; when a person sells the Pfandbriefe without the coupons, the amount is always deducted from the principal sum.

23. That is to say, if a man has taken the interest off in advance, he sells the principal denuded of the interest that is due upon it? Yes; with regard to Pfandbriefes of which the coupons are cut off, they would not be received as security; these are used to a considerable extent at the Custom House, where you can get six months' credit by depositing your Pfandbriefe, and at the Police Office instead of giving bail, or bond; also, in all Courts of Law,—the Sheriff's Office, (or what is similar Prussia), &c.

24. Can you state how it is, that you have only two years' coupons attached? That is, because Government always reserves to itself the right of giving six months' notice to the mortgagor, either to pay off the amount, or to reduce the rate of interest; and in Prussia, the interest has been reduced. If the Government were to decide on reducing the rate of interest, all coupons having more than six months to run, would be equally subject to a reduction of interest, the same as if they had never been issued; and this being known, and forming one of the Pfandbriefe regulations, every one is prepared for it, and they are consequently only received as payment by those trades whose profits are great.

25. By Mr. Wentworth: How does the holder get payment for the interest on the instrument; what regulations are there under which be gets interest after the period stated upon the coupons; where does he get fresh coupons? He gives up the old coupons, and gets others from the Landshaft, which is a Board appointed by the Government to issue these Pfandbriefes. I have had many opportunities of witnessing that the Government have no more influence through the receiving and payment of the interest through the Landshaft, or land board, than the Government here has in the collection of quit-rents. I do not recollect an instance during the whole time I was there, of property being sold for interest, for a man would make any sacrifice rather than not pay it punctually.

26. What rate of interest does the mortgagor pay Government? ½ per cent.

27. And what rate do the coupons bear? 3½ per cent.

28. How is the sinking fund supplied? By this ½ per cent.

29. But some part of the ½ per cent. must go to pay expenses? The expenses of the board are very trifling; the amount of mortgages is exceedingly great.

30. In what time is it considered the interest will redeem the principal? I think it is said that in fifty years those estates will be free, but I think if similar measures were brought into operation in this colony, and 1 per cent. were retained by the Government, the rate of interest being so much higher, they would be free in about twenty-five years, if there were no losses.

31. Is the necessity thrown upon the Government of finding profitable investment for this ½ per cent.? The amount of the sinking fund is invested in Pfandbriefes, in buying them in, the same as the commissioners purchase consols, so that in every year their number is decreasing.

32. You say these Pfandbriefes exist to an immense extent in Prussia, have you any notion of the amount of them? I would rather not state, because I may be a very long way out; I believe nearly every estate in Prussia is mortgaged; I should say from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 sterling; that is merely an opinion, I have no data to go upon.

33. Does the Prussian Government still continue this system? At present there are no mortgages, because, I think, there is scarcely an estate which is not already mortgaged; some of the richest proprietors, who have also very considerable personal property, have Pfandbriefes on their estates; there may be a few eccentric individuals who have not taken them; I was particularly struck on one occasion,—shortly after I arrived in Prussia, a nobleman, of whom we had purchased wool, was spoken of by another person as being an immensely rich man; I said I thought he could not be, because we had had Pfandbriefes of his; the party laughed heartily at my supposition, that a man could not be rich, because he had a Pfandbriefe on his estate.

34. Then these Pfandbriefes are universal, and Government could not issue more if they were willing, except in very few instances? I do not believe they could.

35. What effect has this immense issue of paper upon their value? They are always at a premium; I have never known them at less than 3½ per cent., and they are sometimes 4 or 5 per cent.; when we went to Posan, where we were obliged to take money with us, we had to take a good number of them, and we had to commence collecting them for some time before we started, as we had difficulty in obtaining an amount of them.

36. Did they fluctuate in value? Not more than 1½ per cent.

37. Do you know enough of the history of them, to tell the Committee whether, at the time this system first came into operation, this was not a depreciated currency? I have no means of knowing; they were first issued seventy years ago, as I have already stated, to relieve the distress of the period, arising out of the unparalleled scarcity of money that then existed, in consequence of the Silesian war, during the reign of Frederick the Great; so much did the result exceed his anticipations, that he was desirous of having them introduced into all the provinces of his kingdom, but they were, for some years, not accepted by the landholders, as they thought, probably, he wished to get their estates into his possession, and have them at his mercy; but after some time, they saw the advantage derived from them, and were anxious to obtain them. When a farmer sells his wool, or any other produce, if he has more cash than he requires, he purchases Pfandbriefes, and when he requires money, he can always sell them again at a profit, with the addition of the interest thereon due, which was always calculated exactly, if no coupons were cut off.

38. You imagine that they encourage habits of economy and thrift? I am certain of it.

39. Are these Pfandbriefes received by Government in payment of taxes? They are never offered, because they are at a premium.

40. Would the Government receive them? I should think not, because they were never intended for that purpose, as they are constantly bearing interest.

41. To apply the principle of these Pfandbriefes, suppose a similar board established here, to that which exists in Prussia, and Pfandbriefes were issued, what would be the effect; do you think they would circulate? Undoubtedly; but unless they were managed with great prudence, they would be a loss to the Government in the first instance, but it would ultimately fall on the other estates mortgaged, by absorbing or reducing the sinking fund; I think the Government should have the power of increasing the sinking fund to more than 1 per cent. if at any time it should be found necessary, as it would be the greatest injustice to tax the colonists at large, for the benefit of the mortgagors, if any of them should fail to pay the interst. I know it to be the case in Prussia, that if any losses were sustained by any mortgagor, it is borne proportionably by the whole of the mortgagors; that is, by means of the sinking fund; but if due caution were used in not granting Pfandbriefe to too large an amount on any estate, I do believe that a loss would rarely or never occur; I embrace this opportunity to suggest, whether it would not be advisable to establish local boards to investigate every application (made by means of schedules, similar to those used by the Trust and Loan Companies) and report to the Sydney board, appointed by the Government, the value they put on the property, and how much it is capable of producing, and also assign their reasons for the conclusion they have come to. This double check would, I think, prevent properties from being valued above their value, or above what they are capable of producing, so that the interest would be punctually paid.

42. Suppose they were issued, to some extent, at half the value of the estate? The estates in Prussia are valued according to their productive value; I think, supposing land here to be worth 10s an acre, Government might lend 5s.; the party obtaining the Pfandbriefe having to pay 8 per cent., the interest would amount to 4½d. The question is, however, whether the parties could pay 4½d. an acre on unproductive land; but supposing the land to be worth 5s. an acre, Government would be safe in advancing 2s. 6d., provided there is a clear probability of the party being able to pay the interest.

43. Why do you fix upon 8 per cent.? I think in the present state of the colony it would be a just medium, for if fixed too low the paper might be at a discount, but the interest might be gradually reduced by the Government reserving to itself the right of giving six months' notice to do that, or pay off the amounts at par to those who would not accept of a reduction; of course an opportunity must be chosen to reduce the rate of interest when they are at a high premium, which, I doubt not, they would be ere long.

44. You say you would charge the person 8 per cent., do you mean that Government is to charge the party obtaining the Pfandbriefe this sum? Yes.

45. What interest would you allow the person holding the Pfandbriefe? 7 per cent.; as there is a possibility that there would be some defaulters in the payment of the interest, there ought to be a sinking fund of 1 per cent., as well to indemnify the Government against any loss, as, in time, to pay off the whole of the principal sum borrowed.

46. Do you think 1 per cent. would be sufficient? Quite sufficient; in about twenty-five years, 1 per cent. would be sufficient, excluding the expenses of management, to pay off the whole of the mortgages, if there were no losses, as there ought not to be any.

47. Supposing Pfandbriefes were issued in this colony on these principles, based on such security, how do you think people could use them; how could they be got into immediate circulation? I think every person would receive them, instead of keeping large balances in the banks; I think with great advantage another system might be introduced, which is adopted in Prussia; I refer to the issuing of Treasury notes, in small as well as large sums, say from 5s. to £500; since there is only a certain amount of Treasury notes issued, they are always in the wool season at a premium; though they bear no interest, they are secured, one third in silver, and two-thirds in Pfandbriefe or states paper.

48. What is states paper? The same as consols.

49. What composes the circulation of Prussia? Silver, and these Treasury notes; gold is only bought and sold the same as any other commodity.

50. And coupons? They can hardly be called circulation, because the Prussians are so anxious lest they should become over-due, that they are always sent in to the Landschaft or Land-board for payment before.

51. When these coupons are presented for payment, how are they paid? In silver money, or dollar notes.

52. Are Treasury notes so low as a dollar? There is an immense amount of three-shilling notes, which is the value of a Prussian dollar. One thing that makes these notes so much in demand is, that they are seldom to be had at par; the Government adopt in my opinion, a wise step in reference to them; no duties are receivable except one half in these notes.

53. Suppose you wanted a bill on London, and you have Pfandbriefe, how do you manage? You can easily turn them into money; any banker or money-changer, of which there are many, in almost every street, would give you cash immediately in exchange for them, within a ¼, or ½ per cent. of the price noted on the exchange, and with the money you can buy the bill.

54. As a matter of fact, can you buy bills at par, on Bankers in London? The difficulty is to say, what is par; $6, sixteen and a half silber-groschen, would be about par; but the exchange is generally from 6-sixteenths to 6-twenty-fifths—the good groschen is 1½d. and the silber-groschen (which is most common in Prussia) is 1¼d.

55. In your opinion, this is not then, a depreciated currency, either in the country itself, or with reference to foreign countries? No, there is no such thing, as a depreciated currency there. During the war, after the King had removed to Tilsit, taking the whole of the specie with him, they were at a discount, because an enemy was in possession of the country, who did not acknowledge them, but afterwards, on his restoration, they were acknowledged, and restored to their value. This was not the case in Austria and Russia, wherein the former Treasury notes were reduced to two-fifths of their value, at which they still continue.

56. How was it that Government did not buy it up? I am alluding to the time when the country was in possession of the French.

57. During that time do you know what was the effect of that confused state of the country upon the Pfandbriefes? They were at a great discount, but that arose from the general depreciation of property; houses in Berlin worth £5000 were not worth £500.

58. What is the lowest amount of Pfandbriefe issued? I think it is as low as $20.

59. Supposing something of the kind were issued here, what should you recommend as the lowest amount? I think £5 or £10, as it would enable many of the labouring class, who have small sums in the Savings' Banks, to invest them in this way.

60. By the Chairman: Has the proprietor of land, under this system, any power to relieve his estate from mortgage? By repaying the amount in Pfandbriefe of other estates, and these are afterwards exchanged for those on his estate.

61. Then when at the expiration of the two years for which the Pfandbriefe runs, he chooses to go to the land board and present his Pfandbriefe with a certain number of others equal in value, he can get his mortgage released? Yes, but he need not wait till the expiration of the two years; he need only present his Pfandbriefe in a perfect state, and the mortgage will be released.

62. I am supposing that the coupons are cut off? But in Prussia they are very careful of cutting off the coupons, because the Pfandbriefe cannot be taken as deposits at the Customs, Police, or other Courts, unless they are in a perfect state; people have an aversion to taking them, particularly if they are cut off for any length of time.

63. Do you know whether forgery is committed with these to any great extent? I never heard of Pfandbriefe being forged, but I have heard of forgeries being practised in treasury notes; it was, however, discovered.

64. Will you state what precautions are taken in the one case to prevent forgery that are not taken in the other? I do not know any. You may present the Pfandbriefes at the board from which they are issued, if you have any suspicion, and ask if they are genuine.

65. Are there any great number of signatures of official persons attached to this paper? There are two to the Pfandbriefe, but to the Treasury notes there are no signatures whatever, merely fac-similes of two directors.

66. I presume it is considered to be one of the safeguards that there should be a number of good handwritings to an instrument? I do not think so, a very expensive plate is the best safeguard.

67. You have never heard of the Pfandbriefe being forged? I have not.

68. Is it printed from any particular kind of plate? There is nothing particular about the plate; there is something peculiar about the character; it is not an engraving.

69. Does not the security arise from the signatures of the parties being well known and difficult to imitate? Yes, that is advisable, but there is also a large government stamp which might operate as one means of preventing forgery.

70. But are you not aware that it is considered a difficult thing for one man to imitate several good handwritings? It is difficult, but I know an instance in Prussia in which the handwriting of the father of the present king was imitated by a lady so as to deceive the heads of several departments.

71. What is it that you think secures these Pfandbriefes against forgery? Their being known to the parties who take them—the signatures of the official persons—the watermarks in the paper—and the government stamp.

72. Did you ever know or hear of Pfandbriefes being depreciated from any excess in the issue of them? Never: I may take this opportunity of mentioning that there are Pfandbriefes in general circulation on the private estates of Prince Esterhazy, and the principal sum is gradually reduced by a certain number of tickets being paid off every year. This is done by means of a drawing or lottery each half-year, and instead of the interest being paid equally on all the tickets, it is divided into certain prizes, and the fortunate winners get the whole of the interest due on other tickets drawn. I believe this is the reason they are so much sought after, as every one hopes to draw a prize. The tickets or Pfanbriefes are in sums of 40 florins, or £4 each, and the highest prize is, I think, £4000; they are generally at about 10 per cent. premium.

73. How does the Prince pay this? He pays it out of rents, the produce of his farms, and particularly his wool, which it is estimated brings him in £50 to £60,000 per annum.

74. This goes in reduction of debt? Yes, certainly, the whole of his estates are made over to trustees; we do not like to take Prince Esterhazy's Pfandbriefes, because the estates are all entailed, and if his son did not acknowledge them you could only go on his personal property.

75. Prince Esterhazy is a large landholder, with this instrument in the nature of a Pfandbriefe on his property, which would gradually clear itself in the way you speak of; he had recourse to this system for the purpose of relieving himself from the high rate of interest which he was before compelled to pay? These are calculated at the rate of 5 per cent., but he was paying as high as 10.

76. Will you state what was the ordinary rate of discount on mercantile bills in Prussia at the time these Pfandbriefes were at a premium, they having been given out at 6 per per cent.? I do not know.

77. Do I understand you to say that all the land is mortgaged, and that there is no room for more Pfandbriefes? I do not believe there are twenty estates unmortgaged in Prussia, and those probably belong to eccentric individuals.

78. Are we to understand that that is the reason there are no more applied for, or that the rate of interest commanded by Government restricts the application? Undoubtedly the reason is that there are no more estates to mortgage, every one looks upon it as a sort of advantage. It is a general custom in Prussia that a father divides his property equally among his children, and he could not do this if he had a large estate and the whole of his money locked up in it; but by means of these Pfandbriefes it can be easily distributed.

79. Do you think it is that advantage among others that leads to all the estates being mortgaged? Yes, certainly; there is also this advantage, that by merely paying the trifle of a ½ per cent. there is a certainty that the estate will descend from the father to the children or children's children, it will not be alienated from the family; besides this, there is this great advantage of always having a sum of money whenever it is required, instead of having it locked up in the estate, or having to mortgage property and pay heavy interest. I believe this is one principal reason that the Prussian farmers are so very rarely in embarrassed circumstances, and that property is seldom or never sacrificed.

80. You attribute any depreciation that may have taken place in this paper to the insecurity of all property from the invasion of the country by the French? Certainly.

81. By Mr. Wentworth: But as these are issued only to the extent of half the value of the estate, what becomes of the remainder? Very frequently there are two or three additional mortgages on an estate, as it does not prevent other other mortgages.

82. But all subsequent mortgages are subject to the Government mortgage? That is never spoken of as a mortgage; it is merely looked upon as a kind of quit-rent.

83. Does this land board act in the capacity of a registry office for more than its own mortgages, or is there a separate registry office for subsequent mortgages? There is also a public register of landed property, called the landbuch. I ought to have observed, that these Pfandbriefes do not extend to towns; they are all country mortgages. I think that is a great disadvantage. It was merely instituted by Frederick the Great to save country landholders, and has never been extended to towns.

84. By Mr. Wentworth: Do you not consider that the insecurity of town property is one reason for that? I do not know; the Government is the insurer general; each house in the large towns must be insured to its full value, and the insurance is levied in the same way as a rate.

85. Are fires frequent in Berlin? No, not if we consider the extent of the town, because every one has an interest in quenching them. The Government surveyor fixes the value of the property, and no one can insure for more or less. The rate of insurance varies according to the losses during the year.

86. By the Chairman: The Government does not insure the stock in houses? No, merely the buildings.

87. Do I understand you, that the lands which you valued at £10 an acre, were agricultural or pastoral lands? There was a portion of each.

88. Then the sheep you went to purchase were not on wide extended grazing farms, but were, as in England, agricultural farms that had pasture attached to them? Yes.

89. When you speak of these Pfandbriefes being at a premium, what is taken as the standard? The principal.

90. What does that principal represent—is it Treasury notes, or silver, or what is the standard? The Pfandbriefe relates to silver, that is the legal tender. Treasury notes are also a legal tender, because they are payable in silver and are always convertible.

91. Then they are in the position of the Bank of England notes in country parts of England at present, that is, they are a legal tender everywhere but at the bank counter? Yes.

92. Will you state in what mode these notes get into circulation? Government issue them in payment of the salaries of their functionaries. I believe private individuals can get them when the full quantity allowed by law is not issued, but I think there must be some favour shown to the bankers in allowing them to exchange silver for them, as Treasury notes are generally at a premium, and are always preferred to silver, and in that way they get hold of the principal part.

93. Is there much gold in circulation in Prussia? No, gold is not a legal tender, but Prussian Frederick-D'or are generally received at par, except for the payment of bills. Other gold coin generally fluctuates at from 1 to 4 per cent. discount.

94. By Mr. Wentworth: With regard to these treasury notes, can any parties, except the Government, issue notes? No; there was a union of bankers some time ago for the purpose of collecting bills with greater ease, which issued stamped notes to some extent, but the Government set itself against them, and by means of writing on all that passed through "The Bank" (a Government institution) "received the amount," when the amount was sent for, it prevented their being re-issued, and the amount of the stamp was consequently lost.

95. Is there any limitation as to the dates at which promissory notes or bills of exchange may be issued in Prussia? I should think not—bills are common at three months' date.

96. But do you not conceive that if promissory notes are made payable three days after date, that would come close to being made payable at sight? That was the case with the bills to which I referred.

97. Are all promissory notes and bills of exchange subject to a stamp? Yes.

98. At what rate? It varies according to the amount of the bill; it is a standing percentage. They do not buy stamps as in England, but take the bills, after they are drawn, up to a certain office in the Custom House, where they are stamped. I think the English system is the best.

99. Is there any other matter at all connected with these Pfandbriefes, that affect them, that you have not mentioned? Excepting that of issuing Treasury notes in the same manner as in Prussia. I think the Treasury might to great advantage discount bills at three months, secured on Pfandbriefe, so that if a person could not dispose of his bills he might take them there, and obtain the amount in small notes, say as low as 5s. If Treasury notes, such as I have described, were issued, they ought, in my opinion, to be applied exclusively to the discounting of bills secured on Pfandbriefe, and never, under any circumstances, to supply deficiencies in the Treasury, otherwise they might be productive of much evil. I also think there ought always to be in the Treasury at least one-third the amount in coin of the notes there may be in circulation, and when this is not the case, that no more discounts should take place until the coin has increased to that proportion.

100. By Mr. Ebden; Are you aware that that kind of circulation was found to be attended with evils in America? Yes: but the question is, whether the principal was so well secured there, and if there was not an immense over issue of notes.

101. Do you mean to say that the Prussian Treasury discounts bills in that way? No, but the Government Bank does, and I think it would be a good plan to set these Pfandbriefes going; it would also be productive of great good to the Government, and if it merely inspired confidence, it would have a very beneficial effect, because there is no want of any necessary of life here, but merely the supply of a circulating medium.

102. By the Chairman: Do you see any thing, in the circumstances of this colony, that would tend to prevent such a system working so well here as in Prussia? Most certainly not, provided the persons deputed to manage it were men of principle; if they would give no preference to any person, but merely value property at its real worth.

103. Then do you not think that the immense amount of land we have here, should make us very cautious as to the value that should be put upon it, for the purpose of issuing these Pfandbriefes? It should not be valued at higher rate than it is capable of producing.

104. Would you think this a fair mode to value the land, to assume that sheep and wool are now as low as they can be, and to calculate the value of land as being the principal of such rent as can be paid for grass, at the present price of wool? That is the only principle Government could safely go upon.

105. So that if 1d. an acre was the rent which graziers could afford to pay for pasture land at the present price of wool, a certain number of years' purchase would give the sum representing the value of the land? Certainly.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

LETTER IV.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to my intentions in my last (No. III.), I have endeavoured to bring the history of the Paper Currency to a close, as far as it concerns the matter for present consideration. I have, however, yet one or two points to refer to, by way of argument, upon the effects of the "*Legal Tender*," which may as well be adduced now, and enlarged upon as we proceed.

The Parliament, it appears, were but ill satisfied with the state in which Earl Stanhope's Act, in 1811, had left the currency, more particularly upon the subject of the "Legal Tender," and after much discussion, many Bank meetings, the appointment of a "Bullion Committee"—with sundry voluminous reports therefrom — in 1818, a Bill known as Peel's Bill was introduced and passed, the object of which was the bringing about again, by gradual process, the gold and silver payments of the Bank. This measure, as I have said, was passed, and the results, as every sensible man may *now* readily perceive, were naturally most disastrous. The Bank Notes, as I have shown, had never been actually legally tenders, except from the Bank itself, or the Government, in payment of public debts; and the great depreciation of paper which this occasioned, could only be checked, as we have seen, by rendering such barter or sale of notes, for less than their nominal value, a penal offence. How then, while the tender of these notes between individuals was no legal acquittance,—while these notes for the purposes of private commerce or exchange were no legal tenders—how then could such an act to bring about a gradual return of the Bank to gold payments, otherwise than produce much serious results? Such, of course, were the evil consequences, and in 1822, the country, the Government, and the Bank, were brought to the verge of ruin, and the originators of this measure were themselves compelled to acknowledge the fallacy of any such attempts, and Peel's Bill was in a great measure repealed.

This indecision and uncertainty on the part of the Legislature led, as was most natural it should, to the utmost confusion and excess. Local or private Banks now increased rapidly in number, and sprang suddenly into credit. The Bank of England, to meet the immense increased demand for money which this unnatural credit occasioned, issued large quantities of £2 and £1 notes. The local Banks, following so notable an example, also issued their notes for any and all amounts; and in Kent and one or two other places, they even went so far as to issue *paper representatives of tokens* and notes to represent *the value of seven shillings and sixpence*. This preposterous mania for paper money speculation, as will be in the recollection of many, or at all events is well known by all your readers, in the years 1823 to 1825, blew up the Country Banks, and spread a general commercial panic throughout the country. Here again the ministers appear at fault. (They were not blessed!!! with the experience of similar calamities as we are,) and it was not until 1826, that they repealed the absurd enactment, which had suspended the operation of two former Acts, limiting the issue of notes to the minimum value of £5, and regulating the mode and nature of such issues.

Let us look, gentlemen, at the Report of the evidence adduced before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1840, to enquire into the effects of the circulation of the country, by the various banking establishments issuing their notes. All tended to attest the evils which such a management of the circulation occasioned, and evidenced as palpably as the reviewal of the past transactions of the Bank itself, the great necessity of a *predominent power* and *central issuer* of the paper currency for the security and permanent value of such issues, all united to show the wide-spread ruin and confusion which the want of that discipline has evidently brought about.

The fluctuations of the monthly averaged aggregate amount of promissory or bank notes issued in the United Kingdom and by the Bank, as compared with the amount of bullion in the Bank of England, offers a further proof of the necessity for a controlling power.

The following is an abridgement of a Table of Monthly Accounts :—

Date.	Monthly Circulation of Paper in the United Kingdom. £	Monthly Circulation of Paper from the Bank of England. £	Amount of Bullion in the Bank of England. £
Sept. 1833.	36,035,244	19,014,000	10,844,250
Jan. 1834.	37,855,958	19,234,500	2,952,500
" 1835.	37,526,900	18,547,500	6,552,500
" 1836.	37,779,324	17,953,500	7,632,000
" 1837.	38,549,195	18,735,000	3,980,000
" 1838.	38,201,279	18,948,000	9,912,000
" 1839.	40,068,950	18,554,000	8,318,000
" 1840.	37,003,137	17,315,000	4,364,000

In January of the year 1837, we see the monthly paper circulation of the United Kingdom amounted to *thirty-eight millions*. The Bank of England's issue *eighteen millions*, and the bullion only *three millions;* and yet upon the evidence of the Bank Directors themselves, (gentlemen who *do* attend to the duties of their responsible office,) the principle upon which the Bank professes to regulate its issues, at periods of full currency, and consequent *par* of exchange, is, to retain an investment in securities, bearing interest to the extent of TWO-THIRDS of their liabilities, and the residue of one-third remaining in the Bank in bullion or coin, but which they were compelled to acknowledge they did often deviate from; but here comes again the great difference between the Bank of England and a private Bank. This principle is not imperatively applicable to the Bank of England under its present form, from its mixing up "*deposits*" with its circulation, and from the security of Government and its national transactions; but if such a system of retaining one-third bullion to two-thirds securities upon the paper issues, be authorized and fixed by Parliament since the renewal of the Charter of the Bank—does it not prove that even the Bank of England, when divested of its national character, stands as much in need of a controlling power as any other private company or bank, and which power it behoves the Government of every country to appoint, for the protection of the people and the preservation of its own authority.

This brings me to the end of that history, which I have still but very briefly set forth, of the origin, character, and effects of a paper currency, upon the wealth and energies of so great and powerful a nation as Great Britain, and leads to those considerations for applying such aids to the wants of ourselves as the wisdom of experience teaches, and the circumstances of our position indubitably warrant. The propositions then, which I have deduced from my foregoing letters are these:

"That a paper currency originated in an undue supply of the circulating medium, as compared with the increase of natural wealth and population of the country."

"That it took its rise in debt, or what is equivalent to debt, the want of money."

"That money is the relative value or representative of property."

"That *as it is* in the power of Government to raise for public use a medium of representation, it behoves that Government to put *such* a protective standard of value upon that circulation, as to counteract the inconvenience and ruin which a fluctuation upon nominal equivalents is, otherwise, certain to occasion."

"That a national bank is a manifest advantage, as serving to protect and keep within its due limits, that requisite supply of real wealth which alone can make the Government independent or powerful." And, lastly,

"That the paper currency should be solely a Government one, in all its international applications, a legal tender rateable in current worth with, but irredeemable by, gold, except at the option of the Government."

I propose considering these several heads with their applicability to our present position in my next.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very obliged and obedient servant,
F. E.

King-street.

INSOLVENT ATTORNEYS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—It were squeamish nonsense to suppose that the Judges of the land do not read the *Herald*; therefore I ask the following question in its columns, in the hope that it will meet the eye of their Honors, and that some notice of the matter will be taken by the Bench; and I do so the rather, because an official intimation of their Honors' views upon the subject will have the effect of sparing much pain to those who may otherwise be called upon, professionally, to bring it before the notice of the Court, and more to those with reference to whom such a step might be taken.

The question is this: Are *uncertificated* insolvent attorneys allowed to practice in the Supreme Court? There are instances of *firms* practicing—one of the parties in which has been twice, and the other once, declared insolvent under the existing law, and both of whom are uncertificated. It would appear to an ordinary understanding, that such a state of things should not be. At all events, I repeat that a public announcement from the Bench on the matter in question would have the effect of sparing individuals much pain.

JURIS CONSULTUS.

COUNTRY CORONERS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Will you insert in the *Herald*, which will have the same effect as a circular to every member of Council, this short letter, in order to correct the mis-information which some members appear to have received respecting the fees of Country Coroners. All we receive is *one pound*, and not "*three or four pounds*" for each inquest. I invariably lose by the milage of 9d., and have to travel into the most out-of-the-way and inaccessible places. The Sydney Coroner seldom, if ever, leaves the town. My whole emoluments, for holding fifty inquests a-year, travelling from home, &c., &c., is less than £100 per annum, including salary and pay of all kind, and I receive no other public money.

CHARLES BETHEL LYONS,
Coroner, Parramatta.

THE SETTLERS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

GENTLEMEN,—The time has at last arrived when those who are interested in the prospects of this colony should be up and doing. The wool season is approaching, and it is not an unfit time for the Banks to consider what they can do to assist a class hitherto kept by them in the back ground—the settlers. I have lately had an opportunity of making myself acquainted with the feelings of some of them, and as the general impression on the minds of most of them appears to be, that an attempt will be made this season to *jam* them in disposing of their wool, it would not be out of time for the Banks to step forward and grant such advances as would completely nullify any such attempt should it be made. The settlers of this colony have been a much aspersed class; they have been accused of extravagance, and of having too strong a desire to speculate. This may in a few isolated cases be true; but it appears to have escaped the attention of people in Sydney, from the Governor downwards, that they have been the bees of the hive, whilst the people of Sydney have been the drones. They have been the producers, and we have been living by their industry in some shape or other. We have had the Banks under our control, to their entire exclusion, and we have drank and fiddled to a much more serious tune than the people of the country. They have been oppressed with quit-rents, with squatting licenses, and with assessment on their stock, yet have they borne up against it without a murmur. They are now steadily progressing, and if the legitimate institutions were to step forward and give them a helping hand, they would again go forward, and New South Wales would flourish.

If we look around us, it cannot but be apparent, to the most obtuse of understanding, that there has been something radically wrong in our system. If you examine the insolvent list you will find nine-tenths to have been traders: one man living by the gains he makes of his neighbour, without producing as much from the earth as will either feed or clothe him. Examine the debts proved by the Banks, and you will find that they have in scarcely a single instance lost money by a producer. No! Money in this country has been lent to speculators and to gamblers, men who never did a single thing for the country, excepting to teach the rising generation extravagance; and the result has been pretty sensibly felt by some of the Banks, even at this early hour of the day.

I conceive, therefore, that this is a very proper time for the Banks to step forward, and show that they are alive to their own best interests, and to the interests of the country at large. Some of them have done the state service in times past, and it now remains to be seen which of them will show that they are worthy of the confidence of the country.

In disposing of this important question, I need scarcely impress on the minds of Bank Directors, that the present is one which should not be made one of gain to them. The base commission they have to pay in London only should be charged to the settler; and even in this a Bank sending home much wool, should be able to get its sales effected at half the commission charged by merchants for small shipments.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.,
L.

SALES BY AUCTION.

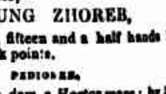
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MARY LAKEMAN, OF MACQUARIE STREET, PARRAMATTA, PUBLICAN.

(By order of the Provisional Trustee.)

MR. W. DIMMITT has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises of the above named insolvent, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at Twelve o'clock, precisely,

The whole of the Stock-in-trade, Furniture, Fittings, &c., &c.,; Also a Publican's License, a Dray, &c., &c.

Terms, cash. 6187



BATHURST.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at the Owner's Residence, Coach and Horses Inn, Kelso,

YOUNG ZHOREB,

Three years old, fifteen and a half hands high, iron-grey—black points.

PEDIGREE.

Sire, Zhoreb; dam, a Hector mare; by Steeltrap; grandsire, Old Emigrant; grandam, Gohanna, imported by Captain Macarthur.

TERMS.	£	s.	d.
Single mare	2	5	0
Two or more, each........	2	0	0

Groomage included.

Young Zhoreb will travel ten miles round Bathurst, if required.

All payments to be made on or before the 1st January, 1844. JAMES HOWARD.

Kelso, September 23. 6461

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